FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 116 *14 June 1984*

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COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON WEAPONS TEST BAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 10 June Second Edition carries an editorial article on page 5 entitled "Who Is For and Who Is Against Ending Nuclear Weapons Tests." It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages AA 1-2 of the 11 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the heading "U.S. Readiness To End Nuclear Tests Questioned," revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the two-line introduction and begins with: [Text] During the recent...;

Same paragraph, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...feverishly speeding the implementation of military programs and blocking every... (rewording);

Page AA 2, second paragraph, second line, PRAVDA reads: ...that position is not fortuitous, of course. A... (rewording);

Same paragraph, fourth line, PRAVDA reads: ...warheads are being put through their paces and different types... (rewording).

U.S. MEDIA CITED ON CHERNENKO PROPOSAL

PM131158 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For a Peaceful Cosmos"]

[Excerpts] 12 Jun -- In an attempt to prevent space from being turned into a source of military threat, the Soviet Union resolutely opposes the militarization of space, advocates that space remain peaceful, and proposes that urgent and effective measures be implemented to this end. This is the conclusion of the foreign mass media which are commenting widely on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to questions by the U.S. journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies have aroused tremendous interest in the United States. They have been carried by the major news agencies, radio, and television stations, and given prominent coverage by newspapers in different parts of the country. The commentaries highlight the Soviet leader's comment to the effect that "the question now is this: Either the militarization of space will be prevented or space will be transformed into a source of awesome danger threatening all mankind."

Setting out K.U. Chernenko's replies in detail, THE WASHINGTON POST writes: The Soviet leader appealed to the United States to rapidly begin official talks so as to reach an agreement completely banning antisatellite weapons. Moscow's proposal to hold talks came after the U.S. House of Representatives had voted to prevent the allocation of appropriations for U.S. antisatellite weapons tests in space on condition that the USSR and other countries refrain from conducting such tests. By all accounts, Moscow's proposal reflects its desire to try to hold talks with Washington before it is too late to prevent a large-scale arms race in space. As for the United States, the newspaper notes in turn, it is sensible not to rush into antisatellite weapons tests so as to retain the possibility of holding talks limiting the military use of space.

Moscow rejects the claims that it is impossible to monitor agreements limiting the arms race in space, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out. The Soviet Union intends to keep its moratorium on antisatellite weapon launches in force so long as other states, including the United States, refrain from launching antisatellite weapons of any kind into space.

Moscow regards the moratorium as merely the first step toward the complete banning of antisatellite weapons, including the elimination of systems already in existence, America's UPI reports. Reagan administration officials have rejected Moscow's appeals to begin antisatellite weapon talks on the grounds that a ban on the siting of such weapons would be impossible to monitor. K.U. Chernenko emphasizes however: "The Soviet Union is convinced that monitoring an antisatellite weapons test freeze is possible and furthermore is very reliable."

Another U.S. news agency -- AP -- draws attention to the fact that the Soviet leader's replies set out specific measures in the control sphere aimed at securing a ban on the deployment of space-based weapons.

U.S., USSR BIOCHEMICAL WARFARE STANDS CONTRASTED

PM131157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kondrashov "Apropos Remarks": "Beneath the Screen of Lies"]

[Text] The streams of lies and slander with which the U.S. mass news media shower the U.S. population each day have become a customary feature of the United States. The main subject, which never comes off the newspaper pages or the television screens, is the famous "Soviet threat."

The deliberations on this irksome subject have recently been supplemented by a new "pearl." Having got up to the rostrum of the annual conference of the U.S. Association for Cooperation in the Development of Science (!) in New York, (J. Birkner), a top official from the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency, claimed, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, that "the Russians are trying to exploit achievements in the biotechnology sphere to develop effective weapons which would bring to naught the West's essentially defensive programs." "Organisms that are normally harmless and noninfectious," (Birkner) said in particular, "could be turned into highly toxic organisms causing diseases which the enemy cannot cure."

Let us leave to (Birkner's) conscience his claims regarding the defensive nature of the West's military programs. Speaking in New York, (Birkner) developed the speculative thesis of U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger that supposedly the Soviet Union "is obviously trying to exploit the results of genetic engineering research in the development of methods to wage biological warfare." The annual report by the U.S. Defense Department pointed out, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that genetic engineering "could open numerous opportunities" for producing new means to wage biological warfare which could be spread over vast territory with the help of Soviet missiles" [opening quotes not supplied]. So, you see, they have even gotten as far as the missiles!

It must be noted that, addressing such an august audience, the Pentagon's highly placed intelligence officer got somewhat entangled. He was forced to admit that "so far" the United States has no convincing proof that the Russians are working on the development of any specific means of bacteriological warfare. At the same time he asserted that the possible use of biotechnology by the Russians is a hypothesis which, according to him, is confirmed by "a whole string of secret intelligence data."

It is hardly worth continuing to quote (Birkner's) utterances. They are all imbued with the same spirit, and none of them can stand up to a critical examination from the viewpoint of, to put it mildly, correspondence with the truth.

The Soviet Union, just like, in actual fact, the United States, signed, back in 1972, and later ratified the convention on the prohibition of the development, production, and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction. Meticulous observance of international obligations is one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy. The USSR unconditionally adheres to the provisions of the above-mentioned convention.

So why does the Pentagon need the malicious fabrication? Primarily, of course, in order to intimidate the American citizens even more with the "Soviet threat" and to continue whipping up the atmosphere of fear in which Congress would more readily agree to the injection of additional billions into the Pentagon budget.

There are other reasons, too. The smoke screen of lies and insinuations laid by (Birkner) is meant to cover up violations of the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons which occur in the United States.

And Washington does violate it. Even last year Californian scientist Alex Hyam managed to establish that the Pentagon was engaged in at least 12 programs in genetic engineering, costing many millions of dollars. These works are kept strictly secret while the funds expended on them are appropriated under such innocent-sounding headings as sanitary equipment for the U.S. Armed Forces. In an interview with UPI A. Hyam also said that active research into the development of new types of bacteriological weapons is conducted on the Pentagon's orders in several Californian laboratories. This work could lead to the production of disease-causing agents which would not succumb to treatment with known medical preparations. Pentagon spokesman have confirmed, UPI emphasizes, that such research is actually taking place.

This is the real background of the latest anti-Soviet provocation, of the type on which the present U.S. Administration is so keen.

MATERIALS CONCERNING MOSCOW CEMA SUMMIT

PRAVDA on Delegations

PM140823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Delegations Arrive"]

[Text] Delegations have arrived in Moscow for the CEMA countries' economic summit conference from:

Bulgaria, comprising T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council (delegation leader) G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Bulgarian permanent representative in CEMA; S. Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and D. Zhulev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR;

Hungary, comprising J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee (delegation leader); D. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; F. Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; J. Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Hungarian permanent representative in CEMA; and L. Faluvegi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Hungarian State Planning Commission;

The SRV, comprising Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee (delegation leader); Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the CPV Central Committee, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and SRV permanent representative in CEMA; and Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR;

The GDR, comprising E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council (delegation leader); W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; H. Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; E. Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; G. Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and GDR permanent representative in CEMA; G. Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; and E. Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR ambassador to the USSR;

Cuba, comprising C.R. Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Cuban permanent representative in CEMA (delegation leader); H. Perez Gonzalez, candidate of the Central Planning Board; L. Soto Prieto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and Cuban ambassador to the USSR; A. Esquivel Yedra, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers; H. Rodriquez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Minister of Foreign Trade R. Cabrizas Ruiz; and J. Acosta Santana, chief of the PCC Central Committee Economic Section;

Mongolia, comprising Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural (delegation leader); J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Gombojav, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and Mongolian permanent representative in CEMA; and D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian Planning Commission;

Poland, comprising W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers (delegation leader); K. Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; J. Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; M. Gorywoda, member of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Planning Commission; and J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Polish permanent representative in CEMA;

Romania, comprising N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president (delegation leader); C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government; E. Bobu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Romanian permanent representative in CEMA; S. Birlea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee; and T. Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to the USSR;

Czechoslovakia, comprising G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia (delegation leader); L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government; M. Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee; J. Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; R. Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, first deputy premier of the CSSR Government, and CSSR permanent representative in CEMA; S. Potac, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier of the CSSR Government, and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission; and Z. Sojak, chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Economic Section.

The delegations were met by G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, and D.F. Ustinov, members of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo; P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev and V.M. Chebrikov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; the following members of the CPSU Central Committee: I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, I.I. Bodyul, L.A. Kostandov, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, N.V. Talyzin, O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; as well as G.A. Kiselev M.N. Smirnovskiy, O.A. Chukanov, and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chiefs of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other officials.

The relevant countries' ambassadors to the Soviet Union were among the welcoming party.

13 Jun Proceedings

LD131326 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- The economic conference of the CMEA countries at summit level continued in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow today.

The morning session of the conference was chaired by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the afternoon session by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

Speeches on questions under consideration were made by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The CMEA economic summit continues its work.

Extraordinary Meeting

LD140957 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- The 38th (extraordinary) meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance took place in Moscow today. It was attended by the leaders of the communist and workers' parties of the CMEA countries who headed the delegations of their countries at the economic summit conference.

The session of the council -- consisting of the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- discussed measures to carry out the decisions of the economic conference.

The delegations of the countries at the meeting of the CMEA session were headed by the leaders of government. The meeting was presided over by Nikolay Tikhonov, the leader of the USSR delegation, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The secretary of the council took part in the work of the CMEA session.

Highly appraising the results of the economic summit conference of the CMEA countries, the session stressed special importance of the guidelines laid down by the conference for further deepening the international socialist division of labour for tackling new tasks following from changes in the internal and external conditions of development. Confidence was expressed that implementation of the conference decisions will raise mutual cooperation to a qualitatively new level, enhance its role in the social and economic development of the CMEA countries and help further strengthen their unity and cohesion.

The session approved measures to carry out the decisions of the economic conference. The CMEA Executive Committee was instructed to direct the work of the council's organs in carrying out these decisions.

Summit Ends

LD140907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] An economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries was held in Moscow 12-14 June.

Taking part in the conference were delegations which were led by: from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Zhivkov; from the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Kadar; from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan; from the German Democratic Republic, Comrade Honecker; from the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Rodriguez; from the Mongolian People's Republic, Comrade Tsedenbal; from the Polish People's Republic, Comrade Jaruzelski; from the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Ceausescu; from the USSR, Comrade Chernenko; and from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Husak. Taking part in the work of the conference was Comrade Sychov, CEMA secretary.

Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, opened the conference with a welcoming speech.

At the conference there was discussion of some of the most important matters of economic development and cooperation among the fraternal countries.

Speeches were delivered at the conference by Comrades Chernenko, Zhivkov, Kadar, Le Duan, Honecker, Rodriguez, Tsedenbal, Jaruzelski, Ceausescu, Tikhonov, and Husak.

The conference adopted an appropriate decision. The following documents were unanimously approved: a statement on basic trends for further developing and deepening of economic and scientific and technical cooperation among CEMA member-countries and a declaration by CEMA member-countries entitled "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," published separately.

The elaboration of measures for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the conference has been entrusted to competent bodies of the countries and to CEMA.

The conference was closed with a short speech by Comrade Chernenko.

The work of the conference took place in a constructive and businesslike spirit in an atmosphere of friendship, full mutual understanding and unity.

Document Signing Ceremony

LD140949 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The CEMA economic summit conference ended its work today. Chairing the final session was Comrade Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

A report on the session of the Drafting Commission [Redaktsionnaya Kommissiya] was delivered by Comrade Dolgikh, chairman of the Drafting Commission, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference adopted the following documents: A statement on basic trends for further developing and deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between CEMA member-countries and a declaration by CEMA member-countries entitled "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation."

The documents were signed by heads of delegations.

On behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov; for the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Kadar; for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Le Duan; for the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker; for the Republic of Cuba, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez; for the Mongolian People's Republic, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal; for the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski; for the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu; for the USSR, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko; for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak.

The conference was closed with a short speech by Comrade Chernenko.

Present during the signing of the documents were: Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and members of delegations taking part in the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries.

Kremlin Reception

LD141139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government participants in the CEMA economic summit conference. Present were heads of delegations of the CEMA countries. From the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Zhivkov; from the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Kadar; from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan; from the German Democratic Republic, Comrade Honecker; from the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Rodriguez; from the Mongolian People's Republic, Comrade Tsedenbal; from the Polish People's Republic, Comrade Jaruzelski; from the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Ceausescu; from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Husak; and members of the delegations from the CEMA countries.

Present at the reception from the Soviet side were: Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, as well as deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and the permanent representation of the USSR to CEMA.

The guests were welcomed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Chernenko Reception Speech

LD141118 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- Follows the full text of Konstantin Chernenko's speech at the reception in the Kremlin today in honour of the participants in the economic summit conference of the CMEA member-countries:

Dear Comrades,

The economic meeting of the highest leadership of the CMEA member-countries has completed its work. I believe that I will express the unanimous opinion if I say it was a success.

We have summed up a wealth of experience in organising truly equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation of sovereign socialist countries. 35 years ago when the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was being established we had no and could not possibly have ready blueprints for such cooperation. In establishing fraternal cooperation, just as in building a new advanced society, we blazed and continue to blaze the trails which no one before us ever traversed.

It is understandable that on that long historical path there were shortcomings and setbacks due to both objective and subjective factors. The most important thing, however, is that the vital necessity and efficiency of our allround economic ties has been explicitly confirmed.

As is known, the previous summit meeting in 1969 charted the course toward the development of socialist economic integration of the CMEA countries. Today one can say with right [as received] that such a course has conclusively proved its value. Our community has grown stronger and larger. The international prestige of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has been enhanced. Its positive effect on the economic life of each fraternal country has become stronger. Without large-scale cooperation we naturally could not have attained the results we have now. And these are truly impressive.

Over the past fifteen years the socialist community has doubled the volume of its industrial production, whereas capitalism increased it by slightly more than one-third. But, of course, the thing is not the rates of economic growth alone. Basic social advantages of our system have been revealed to a higher degree. Socialism effectively demonstrates that it is a society of genuine equality and progress, steady economic advancement, a society where the interests of the working class, people of labor, are paramount.

During the meeting we have had a frank, detailed and fruitful exchange of views on key problems of life of the socialist community and the international situation. The community of assessments and views on principle and important matters has been reaffirmed and the collective will to continue to enhance the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and states has been expressed.

A major step forward has been made in harmonising economic policy. We have signed major program documents. We have mapped out long-term guidelines for economic cooperation of the fraternal countries. All this should make it possible to use better the advantages of socialist integration for the benefit of our peoples, to create prerequisites for coping more efficiently with the tasks of intensifying production and evening the levels of development of the CMEA member-countries.

Of course, it is understandable that good decisions of themselves will not produce results unless active and purposeful actions are taken to implement them. Therefore, the realization of the accords reached comes in line with the interests of all countries of our community, the interests of socialism and stronger peace on earth.

The states represented at the meeting have put forward a realistic program of action for improving international economic relations, something in which most countries of the world are interested. By doing so, socialism has once again demonstrated that it is a natural ally of all those who are fighting for an end to discrimination, for uprooting all forms of exploitation in internatinal economic relations, against the use of economic levers as a means of political pressure and intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The participants in the meeting recognize their responsibility for the destinies of peace and the prevention of nuclear war. A dangerous test of strength, being imposed on us by most reactionary imperialist circles, primarily, in the United States, is not our choice, not our policy. But we will be able to stand up for ourselves -- let no one have any doubt about that.

The CMEA member-countries offer their alternatives to the growing military threat -- the course toward consolidating peace and easing international tensions, toward constructive cooperation of all sovereign countries, including in the economic sphere. We urge all states, all those who stand for detente, all those who are against nuclear madness, to make joint efforts in this direction.

Our call is addressed to the socialist countries that are not represented at the meeting. The very nature of the new social system objectively necessitates joint actions in the name of preserving peace.

Our call is addressed to the developing countries, members of the Nonaligned Movement. Peace and security of peoples, the curbing of the burdensome arms race is an indispensable condition for their further social and economic progress.

Our call is also addressed to the countries of the West. We offer honest terms of peaceful coexistence. Socialism does not need war. It will be able to prove its advantages in a peaceful competition.

Comrades! It is gratifying to note that the meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and the sincere striving to understand better the interests and needs of each other and to make our cooperation even closer and more efficient. We draw for strength on the inexhaustible wellspring of Marxism-Leninism, on the loyalty to internationalism. We are united by the common concern for the common cause, the responsibility for the destinies of socialism.

On behalf of the Soviet delegation I express gratitude and convey best wishes to all the participants in the meeting.

Let me offer a toast to the further strengthening of unity and cohesion of socialist countries! To your success, dear comrades and friends!

To a durable peace on earth!

To the health and happiness of all comrades present here!

Jaruzelski Addresses Reception

LD141037 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- The decisions of the economic summit meeting which ended in Moscow today "are of paramount, in fact, historic, significance for the further development of the CMEA member-countries, for the deepening of their cooperation, and enhancing of unity and cohesion," said Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland. He spoke in the Kremlin today at a reception in honor of the participants in the meeting.

On behalf of the participants in the meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed gratitude to Konstantin Chernenko and the entire Soviet leadership for the initiative of convening the meeting, for the creative contribution to the preparations for it, and hospitality. He noted that the meeting "created a sound basis for further accelerating and scaling up of economic and scientific-technical integration, and giving economic security to the countries of the socialist community. Today that is necessary more than ever before. We should respond to the challenge of the present time and also rebuff imperialist attempts at discrimination, pressure and intervention in our internal affairs."

"In the conference declaration," Wojciech Jaruzelski went on, "we stressed close interdependence of peace, the security of the peoples and the development of international economic relations resting on a healthy basis. This is being hampered by the aggressive circles of the USA which are trying to upset the balance of forces, the basic condition for preserving peace, and to attain a dominant position in the world."

The conference, he said, reaffirmed the pertinence of the peace proposals of the socialist countries. "Our joint position expressed in them is absolutely clear: recognition of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, and termination of the arms race. That is the way to the restoration of detente and to ensuring realistic prospects for peace in Europe and the world over. We shall be working steadily and persistently to achieve this. Our conference is convincing proof of this," the Polish leader said.

Chernenko-Husak Meeting

LD131420 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko had a friendly meeting in the Kremlin today with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak.

They discussed questions of further deepening cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. It was noted with satisfaction that this cooperation is becoming an ever more tangible factor in the solution by both countries of tasks of economic and cultural development, the fulfilment of social programmes.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders expressed the resolve of the USSR and Czechoslovakia further to make a worthy contribution to the development of socialist economic integration, to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community.

When the situation in the world was discussed they stressed the unity of the positions of the USSR and Czechoslovakia on all questions of the present international situation. In connection with the attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance it was confirmed that the member states of the Warsaw Treaty possess all that is necessary for ensuring the security and peaceful labor of their peoples. The interests of all peoples demand that the dangerous development of events be stopped. The complex of peace initiatives of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries provides a good basis for the advancement of the whole of Europe towards lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of full unity of views, in a spirit of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

Chernenko Awards Husak

LD131547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal of Hero of the Soviet Union to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR.

Present at the conferment were Comrades Aliyev, Vortnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, Ryzhkov; members of the CPSU Central Committee Bogolyubov, Zamyatin, and Rakhmanin; and also Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Sharapov, aide to the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee.

Present on the Czechoslovak side were Comrades Strougal, Jakes, Lenart, Haman, Rohlicek, Potac, Sojak, and Zavadil. Other Soviet and Czechoslovak officials were also present.

Comrade Chernenko spoke at the presentation ceremony.

He said: [announcer-read] Dear Comrade Husak, esteemed comrades, friends!

An exciting and festive event is taking place here today: Comrade Gustav Husak, outstanding party and state leader of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, prominent figure in the international communist movement and a great friend of our country, is being presented with the highest Soviet award. By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the title Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred on Comrade Husak. The conferment has been made for his great services to, and the courage he manifested in the struggle against fascism, his outstanding role in the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of our countries and for his contribution to the strengthening of peace and socialism.

For more than half a century, Comrade Husak, your life has been inseparably linked with the activities of the CPCZ and the struggle for socialism. You performed courageous work in the communist underground in the years of the deadly battle with fascism. The heroic Slovak national rising, of which you were a leader, has forever entered the history of the struggle of peoples against Hitlerite tyranny and the glorious chronicle of the liberation movement of Czechs and Slovaks. The 40th anniversary of this outstanding event will be widely marked in our country too.

Your splendid qualities as a patriot, internationalist, and politician and statesman of world standing have revealed themselves particularly brilliantly in the post of general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Having taken over the leadership of the CPCZ at a complex period, you resolutely set a course for rallying it on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Closely linked with your activities, Comrade Husak, are the strengthening of the role of the CPCZ in the life of society, successes in economic and cultural construction, the growth of the well-being of the people and the high international prestige of the Czechoslovak socialist state.

I should like to note particularly that in the past 1 and 1/2 decades, the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has become even stronger and our interaction has grown. We cooperate increasingly closely in the economy, culture, science, and other areas of public life. Our parties and states act from joint positions on the international arena and consistently defend the interests of socialism and peace on earth.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic makes a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the consolidation of the military-political defensive alliance of the participant-states of the Warsaw Pact, which serves as an important factor for the preservation of peace and the pursuit of a coordinated peace-loving foreign-policy course by the fraternal countries. I am confident that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will continue to march hand in hand toward the common goal -- the building of communism.

Dear Comrade Husak! From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate you on your award and wish you good health, creative strength, and new accomplishments in your great work for the good of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and for the sake of the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

Comrade Husak made a speech in reply.

He said: [announcer-read] Dear Comrade Chernenko, dear comrades. In expressing sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to you personally for the high honor of being awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and presented with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal, I am also deeply moved, in accepting these awards, to receive them from your hands, dear Konstantin Ustinovich. Czechoslovak Communists and the whole of our people respect you deeply, as an outstanding figure of the CPSU and Soviet state, faithful Leninist and internationalist, and sincere friend of Czechoslovakia.

I consider these high Soviet awards to be first and foremost an assessment of the principled policy of the CPCZ, whose tireless struggle has been waged by many generations of Czechoslovak Communists for the development of international links between our parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. I consider them also as a manifestation of the fraternal feelings toward the Czechoslovak people and recognition of the results of their work in the building of a developed socialist society, and its contribution to our joint struggle to prevent the nuclear threat and maintain peace in the whole world.

In the near future we will be solemnly marking the 40th anniversary of major events of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle -- the anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the memorable Carpathian-Dukla operation, which was the beginning of the gradual liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army. Our peoples will never forget the enormous sacrifices borne by the heroic Soviet people in order to save them from fascist enslavement.

The Soviet Union's selfless help and support have been and remain for us an invaluable factor on the path of socialist construction. Historical experience fully confirms that for us the Soviet Union has been and continues to be a faithful and reliable friend and ally. Ties of fraternal alliance with the first socialist state in the world are for us a guarantee of national freedom, state autonomy, and a happy and peaceful life for the people in our country.

I would like, dear comrades, to assure you that the CPCZ and the whole of our people will continue in future to strengthen consistently and firmly fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countires, and peoples on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism.

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, esteemed comrades. In conclusion permit me once again to express whole-hearted thanks for these high awards and your warm words addressed to me. The whole of my life has been linked with the Communist Party's struggle for the happiness of the working people and the building of a just socialist society in our country. I assure you that I will devote all my efforts to continue to develop friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. I wish the Communists and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union new successes in the perfection of developed socialism and in the struggle for peace and progress in the whole world.

The leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the Czechoslovak comrades cordially congratulated Comrade Husak on being presented with the lofty Soviet award. They wished him new success in party and state activity for the further strengthening of the unity of the CPSU and the CPCZ, the deepening of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples for the good of peace and socialism.

TV on Award Ceremony

LD131840 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 13 June, in the Vremya newscast, carries Chernenko's presentation of the award to Husak. After an introduction by the announcer, the video shows Chernenko and Husak standing at a small table in the center of a room, with officials in two groups, one on each side of the room.

A shot of the group on Chernenko's left shows, from left to right: Kuznetsov, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Ustinov, Romanov, Solomentsev, and Vorotnikov, with others behind, of whom only Aliyev is recognizable. Further shots show, continuing the front line: Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Chebrikov, Demichev, Kapitonov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and Ligachev.

A close-up of Husak is followed by shots of the group of officials on his right, all unrecognized, presumably the CSSR delegation. Chernenko then continues to read his speech.

Chernenko hands a small open box to Husak and they shake hands. He presents a second and third box. Those present applaud.

Husak is shown reading his reply speech as the announcer reads a translation in Russian, while Chernenko stands motionless. Afterward, the two men shake hands while those present applaud.

After a shot of photographers, the screen shows a clip of Husak wearing a medal, standing next to Chernenko. The initial shot shows, from right to left, Grishin, Chernenko, Husak, and Tikhonov, with Demichev behind Tikhonov's left shoulder and Kapitonov behind his right shoulder. The camera then retreats to show Gromyko on Tikhonov's right, Ustinov, and then Romanov on Grishin's left, with Dolgikh visible behind Romanov.

Chernenko-Le Duan Talks

PM131645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Complete Unanimity"]

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jun -- NHAN DAN, the organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, published on its front page today a report on the meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, in which it stresses that the meeting took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

The newspaper notes that during the talk the leaders of the two parties and countries expressed complete unanimity in their assessment of the present international situation. The Soviet Union and Vietnam, NHAN DAN writes, condemned the dangerous plans of the U.S. Administration and its allies for the militarization of Asia and the Pacific and for turning this vast region into an arena of political and military confrontation.

At the meeting in Moscow, the newspaper goes on to note, the USSR and SRV leaders reaffirmed that the two countries advocate the settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia and the transformation of this region into a zone of stability and good-neighborliness. In so doing, the Soviet side resolutely condemned the Chinese authorities' hostile actions against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The two sides supported the normalization of relations with the PRC while noting that this process must not harm the interests of third countries in any way.

As the Vietnam news agency VNA points out, during the talks the SRV leaders declared their full support for the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy course which is aimed at ensuring universal security and a peaceful future for mankind.

USSR-SRV Ties

OW131415 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet people are very enthusiastic to learn of the recent Moscow meeting between Comrade Chernenko and Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. The meeting and talks between the leaders of our two countries eloquently prove that the unshakeable fraternal relations between the people of our two countries continue to further develop and consolidate.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam share identical views in appraising the current world situation. It was pointed out at the aforementioned meeting that the policy of the most bellicose forces of imperialism, particularly the United States and its accomplices, remains the source of the dangerous development of the present world situation. Everyone knows that those forces scheme to gain military strategic superiority over socialist countries and to bring other countries and nations under their sway.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the socialist community as a whole are determined to check the aggressive ambitions of the international reactionaries. Under the complex current conditions, the fraternal countries continue their foreign policies of peace.

During the Moscow meeting, Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong said that the CPV and the Vietnamese people fully approve and support the consistent policy of the Soviet Union aimed at safeguarding the common security and peaceful future of mankind. During the talks between Comrade Chernenko and the Vietnamese comrade leaders much attention was given to the issue of consolidating peace in Asia. Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the international arena is an important factor for peace and security in Asia. The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [nuwowcs Vietnam dean chur coongj hoaf] advocated resolving the situation in Southeast Asia and making it a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness. The Soviet side resolutely condemned the Chinese Government's hostile acts against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The Soviet Union and Vietnam also affirmed their policy of normalizing their relations with the People's Republic of China.

The all-around Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is taking on greater dimensions. During the Moscow meeting, it was stressed that Soviet-Vietnamese relations have always contributed to resolving the tasks of building communism and socialism in the two countries. The Soviet people rightfully take pride in the Soviet Union's selfless assistance to the Vietnamese friends in resolving their tasks of creative construction and defense of the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During the Moscow meeting, the Vietnamese comrade leaders expressed their thanks for that assistance. During the meeting, it was stressed that international solidarity with the Vietnamese people, who are building socialism, and all-around support for fraternal Vietnam is the consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The meeting between Comrade Chenenko and Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and makes a new, important contribution to the continuing strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation.

Tikhonov-Filipov Meeting

LD131848 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A conversation was held in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, who is taking part in the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries.

Certain topical issues of Soviet-Bulgarian relations in various fields were discussed. Particular attention was devoted in this to tasks to ensure the further broadening and deepening of economic cooperation in the long term and the raising of its effectiveness. Stress was laid on the desire to continue assisting the development of comprehensive cooperation between the socialist states within the framework of the CEMA, the fuller use of possibilities for international socialist division of labor and the deepening of socialist economic integration. The sides consider that this will be assisted by the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference taking place in Moscow.

Tikhonov, Baybakov Meet Dascalescu

LD131807 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov had a meeting in the Kremlin today with member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Constantin Dascalescu who is taking part in the economic summit of CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member countries.

The sides examined issues of the further development and deepening of Soviet-Romanian cooperation in the light of the accords reached as a result of the talks between general Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin U. Chernenko and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu during his recent working visit to the USSR.

The heads of government of the two countries expressed satisfaction with the course of the economic conference and stressed its great importance of broadening and perfecting all-round cooperation between the fraternal countries, further deepening socialist economic integration and building the economic potential of each CMEA member state and the socialist community on the whole.

The conversation, held in a friendly, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Nikolay Baybakov, and alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, Chairman of the State Planning Committee Stefan Birlea and Romania's Ambassador to the USSR Traian Dudas.

Jaruzelski, Tsedenbal Talks

LD140913 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] PAP -- Moscow 13 June -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the chairman of the Presidium of People's Great Hural, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, held a meeting in Moscow on June 12.

The leaders of the two brotherly parties declared with satisfaction that the people of Poland and Mongolia are linked by durable ties of friendship, solidarity and mutual support, that the Polish-Mongolian relations develop and strengthen in all walks of life in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Discussing international issues, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal were unanimous in their assessment that the present rise in tension in Europe, Asia and the world is caused by the confrontational policy of the U.S. and some of its allies.

These states strive to change the existing strategic equilibrium, intensify the arms race, including that in nuclear arms, violate the sovereign rights of nations, interfere in internal affairs of other states, incite the revival of revanchism and militarism, use economic restrictions and blackmail. All this leads to destabilization and growth of the danger of nuclear conflict.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said that real possibilities exist to change the menacing development of events and switch international relations to the normal tracks through honest and constructive talks.

Both sides stressed that the realization of the constructive proposals made by the USSR and other socialist states, including the offer by the Mongolian People's Republic, to conclude a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force between the states of Asia and the Pacific would be a significant contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

CHERNENKO ON LONDON SUMMIT, MISSILES, TERRORISM

LD131711 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 1

["K.U. Chernenko's answers to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA" -- KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 13 TASS -- Question: Recently, the leaders of seven major capitalist states held a meeting in London. What, in your opinion, was the nature and the content of that meeting?

Answer: The regular meeting of the "Seven" was purportedly convened to examine economic issues. Above all, however, it got down to politics. This is clearly indicated by the documents adopted in London.

Again, as was also the case at the NATO session in May, much was said to declare peaceable intentions and an interest in reducing the level of armaments, including nuclear. Again, the Soviet Union was urged to engage in a dialogue and talks. Regrettably, however, these intentions and appeals failed to be backed up with anything tangible. Why is it happening like this?

One explanation lies right on the surface; the American press literally hums about it. It is considerations connected with the presidential elections in the USA.

The more profound reason is that the participants in the meeting of the "Seven" rubberstamped provisions which run counter to the interests of detente, disarmament, and peace. The dialogue and talks are mentioned to the extent that they need a screen to somehow cover up the transformation of the territories of some of the West European countries into a launching pad for the new U.S. missiles. Reality, however, is that the line of the missile deployment remains unshakeable, which has been repeatedly stated by the U.S. Administration. Washington and other NATO capitals are, of course, aware of the fact that this is increasingly blocking the possibility of talks, raising still higher the barrier in the way of reducing nuclear armaments. To aim new U.S. nuclear missiles at the Soviet Union and its allies and at the same time to urge talks -- is this not political duplicity?

Is there a need for a dialogue and for talks? Both yesterday and today our answer has been the same -- yes. But a dialogue which is honest, and talks that are serious. In these we stand ready to engage at any moment.

The Soviet Union has put forward proposals for deep reductions in nuclear armaments. Their realisation would not infringe upon anyone's interests. We want these issues to be considered in earnest at the netotiating table as soon as the American side withdraws its essentially ultimatum-like conditions for talks. In this connection, a true positive shift in the stance of the United States and its allies would not be left without a proper response on our part.

The Soviet Union suggests reaching accords on a whole package of measures capable of truly reducing the level of military confrontation and precluding the use and threat of force in international life. These proposals are known.

I will single out, as an example, the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space. The entire world recognises its utmost topicality. Our proposals on how to resolve this problem have been submitted to Washington. But it does not want to handle this problem, does not even want to discuss it.

In all likelihood, the American Administration is fond only of its own arrogant stance whose essence is opening outer space to the most fantastic kinds of armaments and is thus trying to gain military superiority. It is clear that in this very important sphere, too, we do not see a reciprocal desire for solid talks, much less the desire for an accord. No talk about the benefit of dialogue will camouflage this fact.

We address our unequivocal appeal to the United States and its allies. It is high time they confirmed by concrete deeds their share of responsibility for the destinies of peace, realized the futility of the position-of-strength policy and banking on the arms race, and displayed a genuine rather than ostentatious readiness for dialogue, for talks in order to find mutually acceptable solutions to questions on which the future of mankind depends. The Soviet Union is not wanting in such readiness.

Question: How can the discussion of "international terrorism" at the London conference be appraised?

Answer: In London this problem was turned inside out. They dilated on some technical details, but passed over in silence the main issue. And they did that deliberately.

Criminal acts of terrorism are being committed in front of the entire world; committed on a small, medium, and large scale, single-handedly and by groups, or even directly with the broad involvement of armed forces of some states. This was the case in Grenada; this was the case in Lebanon; this is the case now in Nicaragua. But for some reason they did not say a word about all this at the conference of the "Seven." Apparently, they decided that if they should play it false, they should play it high.

The Soviet Union condemns any manifestations of terrorism. And we resolutely reject the policy of the United States which has opted for terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other states and peoples.

And it does not befit those who practice "state terrorism" to set forth declarations on some kind of "democratic values," as happened at the London conference. This is just a turning [perelitsovka] of the adventurist concept of the "crusade," another attempt to transfer ideological struggle to the sphere of inter-state relations.

On the whole, the statements issued both on terrorism and on "democracy" serve the aims of pulling major capitalist states, including Japan, even closer to the militarist course of the American Administration.

Question: And how can the discussion of international economic problems in London be summed up?

Answer: A lengthy declaration was adopted on this theme. It has many words, but drowned by them are the acute socio-economic problems which are intrinsic to the capitalist system in general and which have become even more painful of late. This includes, first of all, unemployment, inflation, and soaring costs of living; that is all those phenomena which mercilessly hit broad strata of the working masses in capitalist countries. No serious measures to take the sting out of these problems were outlined in London.

But then, how could they have been, if it is the American recipe -- that of letting the rich become richer and the poor poorer -- that was being forced on the meeting?

One can also feel that, in exerting massive pressure on its partners, Washington is trying to resolve its own economic problems and difficulties at the expense of others. The trade and economic expansion of Japan also makes itself felt. In short, the knot of the inter-imperialist contradictions is being tightened still further, and they break out to the surface one way or another.

The economic problems would be a hundred times easier to solve if it were not for the arms race -- this insatiable machine gobbling up countless intellectual and material resources. But it was precisely this central issue that was ignored at the meeting of the "Seven."

It is indicative that the problems of profound concern to the developing countries also found themselves shoved to the back burner. Declaratory statements of a general nature cannot hide the fact that there is at work a ruthless exploitation by the industrially developed capitalist countries, above all the USA, of the economically weak countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Judging by everything, the intention is to continue this policy. This can lead to only one result -- the deepening of the chasm between the rich and the poor countries which will find tomorrow even harder than today. Here, too, the arms race, which is being spurred up by Washington and its NATO allies, is making itself felt in the most immediate manner.

It is no coincidence that everywhere around the world at present the question is being asked as to whether the London meeting truly intended in any way to try to improve the situation in the developing countries. The answer given to this question in the developing countries themselves is clearly in the negative.

In the light of what took place at the meeting of the "Seven" it would, apparently, not be unwarranted to recall the position of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries which consistently advocate restructuring the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. This has just been confirmed with renewed force by the CEMA summit meeting now in session in Moscow. Our indefatigable and, one can say without exaggeration, energetic struggle for halting the arms race aims -- in addition to its immediate objective: that of reducing the military threat -- at redirecting the huge material means available to the goal of raising the well-being of the peoples, to the needs of health care, culture, education, and housing construction. A significant part of the resources could be used as assistance to the peoples of the developing countries. We are pursuing this line in our bilateral relations, and we advocate it at international forums, including the United Nations. We shall continue to be guided by this in the future, too.

U.S. WARNING TO DENMARK ON NATO DECISIONS SCORED

LD140927 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 14 Jun 84

["Perle Scares Denmark" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 14 TASS -- Addressing a press conference in Copenhagen the other day, Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defence, compared Denmark to the American taxpayer refusing to part with what he owes. It is standard practice in such cases, Perle fumed, for the culprit to go to prison, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says today.

Perle, the newspaper says, recalled the "standard practice" on the other side of the ocean because Washington does not like Denmark's actions, namely two resolutions passed by the Danish Folketing (parliament). In one of them the Folketing dissociated itself from the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles that had begun in some West European NATO countries, and in the other requested the return from the NATO till of the remaining 48 million out of the 75 million crowns contributed by Denmark earlier to finance the siting of those missiles in Western Europe.

Perle, the newspaper continues, took the liberty of arrogantly warning the Danes that they should draw a line in their actions. At the same time, he voiced the displeasure of the U.S. and NATO leadership with the decision of the Dutch Government to refuse, although with reservations, to site U.S. cruise missiles in Dutch territory.

Perle's arrogance, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA notes, is viewed by the Danish public as a gross attempt to pressure the government and Folketing of Denmark. The position taken by them on the U.S. "Euromissiles" is prompted by the resolve of the Danish people to remove themselves as far as possible from Washington's nuclear-missile adventurism, which is fraught with fatal consequences for peace in Europe and elsewhere.

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL EXPLAINS OLYMPIC PULLOUT

PM131731 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Atmosphere Unsuitable for Competition"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Jun -- Tsegaw Ayele, vice president of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and commissioner of the Ethiopian Sports and Physical Culture Commission, described as "perfectly justified" the USSR National Olympic Committee [NOC] decision not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The United States intended to use the Olympic Games to blacken the socialist and other progressive countries he declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent. Bearing this in mind, as well as the direct threat against the athletes' security, Ethiopia's NOC has taken a similar decision, Tsegaw Ayele emphasized.

Having been to Los Angeles, he said, I saw for myself that reactionaries and renegades of many nationalities have entrenched themselves there, enjoying moral and financial support from the U.S. Government. It would be impossible to allow athletes to become the targets of provocations by them and, judging by the information available, possibly even direct physical violence.

Furthermore, the organizers of the 23d Olympic Games are interested not in strengthening the world sports movement, but in money, money, and nothing but money, and they do not even deem it necessary to make a secret of this. The spirit of profiteering which reigns in Los Angeles has nothing in common with the noble Olympic ideals, Tsegaw Ayele declared.

He also pointed out another important reason which forced the Ethiopian NOC to refuse to participate in the Olympic Games: the British Government's encouragement of sports ties with South Africa in violation of international decisions on the isolation of the apartheid regime. London has not reacted in any way to the repeated appeals by the OAU leadership to cancel the English rugby team's tour of the racist state, he declared. In 1976, Tsegaw Ayele recalled, Ethiopia was among the African countries which boycotted the Montreal Olympics owing to the participation by a team from New Zealand, which maintained sports ties with South Africa. We will continue to struggle for the Olympic movement's purity, and call on all NOC's to do the same.

WPC STATEMENT DECLARES SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON

LD132023 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Helsinki, June 13 TASS -- "June 15th will be observed as the International Day of Solidarity with the Lebanese People," the World Peace Council said today in the following statement:

Democratic, liberation, and peace forces are expressing more than ever before their increasing preoccupation with the plight of the people of the Lebanese territories occupied by Israel since 1982.

Confronted with the intensification of the legitimate struggle of the Lebanese people, especially of the National Resistance Front against Israeli occupation, Israel is using all means of repression, terror, and physical and economic destruction.

These methods, which are becoming an everyday occurrence in the occupied south Lebanon do not only demonstrate the vengeance of the occupying forces against a freedom loving nation, but constitute the very essence of a systematically elaborated Israeli plan aimed at evacuating these territories and destroying or dominating their economies in order to include them in the scheme of "Great Israel."

With the same aim, Israel and its local agents, supported by the United States which is constantly threatening Lebanon and Syria, are undermining all efforts of the Lebanese Government to put an end to the civil war and to normalise the situation inside the country.

The future of Lebanon is in grave danger.

Solidarity with the Lebanese people is more vital today than ever before. It is the duty of all those who know the consequences of war and who strive to prevent it.

The World Peace Council calls on all national committees, organisations and peace-loving forces to:

- Set up and strengthen committees of solidarity with the Lebanese people;
- Organise campaigns;
- Mobilise public opinion.

To bring pressure to bear on national and international bodies in order to compel Israel to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon, so that the Lebanese people can rebuild their country in unity and independence.

REAGAN URGES CONGRESS TO SUPPORT DEFENSE BUDGET

LD140858 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 14 TASS -- President Reagan told the Republican Party leaders in Congress that all measures should be taken for the military budget to remain intact. He spoke at a briefing in the White House on Wednesday on the question of what tactics they should adhere to during the discussion of the draft federal budget for the 1985 financial year on the Capital Hill.

The House of Representatives and the Senate are known to have already endorsed their drafts of the budget, which to a considerable extent differ from each other. The budgetary conference committee of the Congress is now to reduce the draft budgets to a commo denominator.

The greatest controversy is caused by the determination of the level of expenditures for the arms race. The White House and the Pentagon have planned to allocate a record-high sum of 313,400 million dollars for these purposes next financial year. A draft budget endorsed by the Senate, in which members of the ruling party have a majority, the administration's requests for the arms-race expenditures have been confirmed in point of fact without changes. However, in the draft which was endorsed by the Democrat-controlle lower house, the rate of growth of appropriations for military programs has been slashed by almost two-thirds as compared with that planned by the administration.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES ABM DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

LD140902 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 14 TASS -- Pressured by the Reagan administration, late at night on Wednesday the Senate of the U.S. Congress met in full by a slight majority the request of the administration for appropriations to conduct large-scale research to develop anti-missile defence systems with space-based components.

The White House is going to spend on the development of that system a total of 1.8 billio dollars from the overall appropriations for the Pentagon set at 313 billion dollars for the next fiscal year.

The Senate voting demonstrated that there is a deep rift between the lawmakers on the defence system proposed by the White House. While altogether 47 senators from among right-wing Republicans supporting the administration voted for meeting the White House's request, 45 senators, both Republicans and Democrats, were against it. Foreseeing that the vote would be very close, the White House had delegated to the Senate Vice-President Bush so that his vote as Senate chairman could play the decisive role if need were. That had been the case, for instance, during two Senate votes on programs for the "chemical rearmament" of America.

Since the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress had earlier decided to trim the administration's request for funds to develop the anti-missile defence systems with space-based components by 400 million dollars, now the question will be taken up by the House-Senate Conference Committee, the decision of which would require another round of voting in both chambers.

Budget Amendment Passed

LD131248 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The upper house of the American Congress, the Senate, by a majority of votes has approved an amendment to the military budget bill for the new year concerning antisatellite weapons.

The amendment calls on the administration to start talks with the Soviet Union in order to conclude an agreement on banning those weapons. The document also says that before the talks begin the administration should not test antimissile defense systems. The House of Representatives voted for banning such tests earlier.

A Radio Moscow observer says that the decisions taken in Congress show that the American lawmakers feel worried about the program of developing the antimissile defense systems announced by President Reagan. It is aimed at ensuring a military superiority over the Soviet Union and is a direct violation of the Soviet-American treaty on antimissile defense. A permanent treaty banning the deployment of antimissile systems was signed in 1972 and ratified by the Soviet Union and the United States.

U.S. TEST OF ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM HIT; TALKS URGED

LD131322 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Pentagon has announced that on Sunday an experimental army missile intercepted an incoming ballistic missile warhead and destroyed it in outer space.

The overjoyed American generals held a news conference in Washington, revealing more about the test than was necessary. Thus, Major-General (Elvin Heiberg) was so jubilant that without mincing words he told journalists that tests showed a clear technological advantage by the United States in several vital fields. His words fly in the face of everything Ronald Reagan has said so far about the United States lagging behind the Soviet Union in almost each and every field. In fact, the President is expected to certify to the Senate later this week that the United States should start testing its antiballistic weapons because of Soviet superiority.

In other words, the United States appears to be terribly behind the Soviet Union and having a clear technological advantage at the same time. America is building up its nuclear muscle to catch up with the Soviet Union, or so we are told. But then we learn that it has more strategic warheads, it is supposed to be years ahead in cruise missiles and (?stealth) technology and in computer software. According to some Western estimates, the backward America has pioneered the development and production of 23 out of 25 major weapon systems over the past decade.

At the news conference in Washington, top military officials said that the Sunday test did not violate the 1972 Soviet-American ABM treaty. However, Washington no longer seems to believe in the ABM defense as it was understood years ago. The emphasis now is on creating a space shield with the use of laser, particle beam, and other exotic weapons. The Sunday test of the experimental missile, therefore, pursued at least two objectives: First of all to convince the "doubting Thomases" in Congress that ballistic missiles can be stopped in flight; and secondly the acquired experience and technology can be applied to sea-and space-based missiles and mobile land missiles, which is banned by the ABM treaty.

On Monday, Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko urged the United States to start immediate negotiations on banning antisatellite and other space weapons.

The State Department replied that Washington was ready to talk about them but not negotiate. By talk, United States officials mean informal discussions. Why? Are such talks impossible because of the verification problems? Konstantin Chernenko dispelled the allegation by saying that antisatellite weapons could be monitored by the existing tracking facilities and suborbital systems could be spotted by the available radio electronic means and consultations.

In Washington, they refuse to negotiate because they see outer space as a battle field of the future. Two major Pentagon documents known as Defense Guidance for 1984-88 and 1985-89 Fiscal Years, reject any talks on space weapons.

U.S. Intentions Questioned

LD132142 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said Tuesday the United States should go ahead with its plans for testing anti-satellite weapons. In an interview with the Cable News Network, he indicated that the United States would be prepared to deploy such a system by fiscal year 1987. Our observer, Yuriy Reshetnikov, has prepared this commentary:

It is remarkable that the Pentagon chief's appearance came 24 hours after the Soviet Union called on the United States to negotiate a ban against testing anti-satellite weapons. The promptness with which the United States chose to respond to the Soviet proposal without virtually giving it a thought is amazing, and this is particularly so considering the magnitude and complexity of the problem in view of the potential threat posed for mankind if such a weapons system becomes operational.

Responsing to questions by an American editor, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko once again called on the United States to ban anti-satellite weapons and destroy such systems already developed. This could be accomplished through official negotiations. The Soviet Union's position on this score has been reiterated time and again at various levels and it has received overwhelming approval by the world community of nations. It seems that only the United States Government continues to oppose the idea of banning space warfare technology.

Apparently aware of the dangers that such technology spells for peace on earth, the U.S. House of Representative last week voted overwhelmingly to prohibit the testing of a U.S. anti-satellite weapon against an object in space. This decision was made contingent on continued Soviet moratorium against testing this technology. This country declared a unilateral moratorium against such testing last August. This moratorium continues to be in effect, but it is regarded as only the first step. Subsequent measures should be easier to take through negotiations as long as both sides continue to abide by a moratorium on testing.

The concern expressed by U.S. congressmen over the prospects of a new arms race in space, however, is not reflected in the administration's policies. If anything, the Reagan administration seems inclined to follow a different course concerning the problem of arms control in space. Although members of Congress have repeatedly urged the President to seek talks in this area, as one high-ranking State Department official put it, there is no enthusiasm anywhere in the administration for getting into a negotiation that could produce such an agreement.

The reason given for such lack of enthusiasm is that an anti-satellite weapons agreement would be hard to verify. That, however, seems to be a poor pretext.

Based on previous experience, the Soviet Union is convinced that we can effectively monitor compliance with a test ban agreement primarily with the help of national technical means, such as various tracking and radio-electronic devices that both sides possess. Should that kind of verification prove insufficient other methods can also be found and implemented. So it is only a matter of will that seems to be lacking in Washington. After all, this country is just as interested in reliable verification procedures as the United States.

The real reason for Washington's refusal to join the Soviet Union in the quest for an anti-satellite weapons ban is that the United States Administration apparently hopes to beat this country to the new space warfare technology and force it to engage in a costly weapons program. If that is the case, then Washington's policymakers should be well advised to brush up their knowledge of the arms race history. As experience shows, the Soviet Union has been able to meet such challenges whatever the cost.

Meanwhile, there is still time left to prevent a dangerous new spiral in the arms race before the irrevocable step is taken along this path.

U.S. Public Opposition Growing

LD131358 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 13 TASS — Worry is growing in the United States that the arms race may spread to outer space because of the Reagan administration's course of turning near-earth space into a scene of confrontation.

That worry is reflected by the adoption by the U.S. Senate of an amendment to the bill on military appropriations for fiscal 1985, the authors of which urge the administration to enter talks with the Soviet Union on anti-satellite weapons. The amendment, approved by 61 votes against 28, blocks funds for the Pentagon for the testing of anti-satellite weapon systems unless the administration displays its desire to seek an agreement on the prohibition of such systems.

Yet, earlier the House of Representatives, discussing the draft military budget for fiscal 1985, voted for a one-year moratorium on U.S. tests of anti-satellite weapons if the USSR respects the moratorium on such tests.

Observers point out that the Senate's decision is particularly significant because the Senate is controlled by Republicans and many of them, voting for the amendment on anti-satellite weapons, demonstrated their disagreement with the White House's position. AP characterizes the Senate vote as a serious defeat for Reagan's policy on space weapons.

Speaking in debates, senators stressed that the White House's position on space weapons led to the aggrevation of the threat of nuclear war. Control over the arms race in space rather than the escalation of that race should be the main U.S. priority, Republican Senator Larry Pressler stressed. Democratic Senator Sam Nunn noted for his part that the amendment approved by the upper chamber of the Congress was intended to keep alive the hope for achieving a verifiable space weapons control agreement.

Charles T. Manatt, chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party, characterised the plans of the Reagan Administration for the militarization of outer space as "provocative." Addressing a press conference here, he stressed specifically that the President had gone ahead with his dangerous intentions contrary to the protests of most of the Americans. Reagan says he does not want his policy of preparations for space war to be considered aggressive, and claims that his plans are aimed not at achieving military superiority but at ensuring world peace, Manatt said.

This shows that Reagan either does not realize the dangerous consequences of his course of war preparations in outer space or deliberately tries to dupe the American people.

The United States has now been swept by demonstrations and protest, participants in which demand that the administration scrap its mad "star wars" plans. A mass demonstration sponsored by public and religious organisations in San Francisco called for preventing the militarisation of space and putting an end to the arms race.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S HUMAN RIGHTS HEARINGS BLASTED

LD140626 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 14 TASS -- Plans to further give a sharp boost to subversive activity against socialist countries on the plea of "defence of human rights" have been discussed in detail at special hearings organised by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of U.S. Congress.

Dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries, representatives of various rightist emigre groupings that have entrenched themselves in the United States as well as of those public organizations which have made the provocative fuss around the question of human rights the source of their existence, have been invited to the hearings as "advisers." Each of them sought to outperform one another in the dirty slander and mendacious fabrications against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has become clear that the false assertions voiced at the hearings about the absence of "religious freedoms" and about "violations" of human rights were designed to serve as a justification for suggested steps to give a boost to subversive actions against the states of the socialist community.

USIA USING EURONET FOR W. EUROPEAN BRAINWASHING

LD102132 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Next, comment by Vitaly Gan, and this is what he writes:

No matter what people say, Charles Wick is a versatile man even in his official position as the director of the United States Information Agency. Since he was appointed to this post by his close friend in the White House, Charles Wick has had more publicity than many of his colleagues in the Reagan administration. He has made the headlines for appointing the relatives of his friends to lucrative jobs in the United States Information Agency, has been asked to explain publicly the personal use of the agency's money, and in recent months has had no peace from reporters wanting to know all the details about the latest scandal he was involved in.

This time it is for making up blacklists of prominent and in his opinion disloyal public and political leaders in the United States and files of wire-tapped phone conversations.

But Charles Wick has achievements to his credit that help the administration hide up all his minor sins. The main one up till now is the creation of the television network Euronet, Charles Wick's personal idea. Of course, in our space age the idea is not such a brilliant one, but no one before Charles Wick had ever thought of having transatlantic television serve United States' foreign policy propaganda. Euronet was founded on the basis of Intelsat satellite communication with Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. Programs by the United States Information Agency are picked up by ground stations in the Intelsat system and transmitted instantly to the agency's bureaus in these countries. Local figures and journalists are invited there to take the opportunity to ask questions of high-ranking United States officials.

In his time, the minister of propaganda in Nazi Germany, Geobbels, liked to say that the media were a weapon of war and their objective was to wage war, not to report it. This Goebbels conception has been applied with astounding accuracy to the Euronet system, as it has been applied to the entire propaganda machine in the United States in general. Any objective person seeing the programs broadcast by the United States Information Agency could hardly miss the vicious anti-Soviet thrust, the grand brainwashing of the West European public, brainwashing based on all the false and slanderous stereotypes that have been used against the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community by American publications and radio programs. The only difference is that in this case the stereotypes are being penetrated into people's minds via television, the most powerful mass media today.

According to reports from the American press itself, Euronet is supposed to serve an important purpose, and that mainly revolves around the administration's goal to one way or another justify the unrestrained militarism in the United States to the West European public, the urging on of the nuclear arms race, and diplomacy of strength in relation to small countries and peoples. These objectives were obvious already in the first programs by Euronet transmitted right after the criminal invasion of Grenada by the United States. It was amazing how Washington was presented to Western Europe as a gentle lamb, although it was steeped in the blood of the tiny Caribbean nation supposedly for the sake of defending the free world.

The main emphasis, however, is on the subject of missiles, and no wonder: it is understood in Washington that there is great alarm in Europe over the current policy of the Reagan administration on relations with the Soviet Union, the policy that recently broke down Soviet-American talks and gravely aggravated the international situation. The whole series of programs of Euronet amounted to a massive attempt to misinform the public, weaken anti-war sentiments in Western Europe, and whitewash the obstructionist course of the United States.

It is not hard to find examples. A case in point was the interview at the end of May with Secretary of State Goerge Shultz organized by the United States Information Agency for journalists from 14 NATO countries. Qualifying American military might as the best guarantees of peace, George Shultz did not mince words in slandering the position taken by the Soviet Union on issues relating to limiting nuclear arms and preventing the suicidal arms race from extending into space. The arguments the secretary of state raised to justify the confrontation policy of the White House are on his conscience. At any rate, they were long ago refuted and exposed. No matter how hard the secretary of state tries to blame the Soviet Union for what the United States is actually guilty of, the Soviet Union fundamentally and consistently defends the principle of equality and equal security and believes this is the only principle that can facilitate the conclusion of critical Soviet-American agreements.

The godfather of the Euronet system has big plans. In fiscal 1985, he has asked for 27 million dollars to further develop the network. He plans to considerably expand it and eventually connect all United States Information Agency offices abroad with video communications. However, in view of the nature of the propaganda churned out by Charles Wick's agency, it is safe to say that Euronet will remain essentially what it already is today -- a network of psychological warfare, lies, and hate.

AMITY SOCIETY OFFICIAL ON EXCHANGES WITH PRC

OW130349 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners, we have already reported to you that the Wang Bingnan-led delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association recently visited the Soviet Union and exchanged letters on the various activities to be conducted by the two countries in 1984. An official of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries told the station reporter that an agreement had been reached between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the USSR-CHINA Friendship Society on the one hand, and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association on the other, concerning the dispatch to China of a special tour group consisting of 10 society activists and urban construction and management experts by the Union and the Society in 1984. During their 15-day visit, the members of the tour group will familiarize themselves with daily life, urban construction and management activities in the PRC. The Union and Society will also dispatch a 15-member special tour group to China on a 15-day visit, during which the members will familiarize themselves with Chinese daily life and the activities of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association. The Chinese associations will also send a special tour group consisting of activists and 10 agricultural experts to the Soviet Union in 1984 to study the Soviet people's daily life and achievements in agriculture. The duration of the visit is also 15 days. In addition, the Union and Society will receive a 15-member special tour group sent by their Chinese counterparts on a 15-day visit to study Soviet daily life and the activities of the Union and Society.

The two countries also reached an agreement on exchanges of pictorial exhibitions, films, books, and periodicals. According to the agreement, the Union and Society will sponsor, with assistance from their Chinese counterparts, a 14-day pictorial exhibition on Soviet life. A similar pictorial exhibition on the Chinese people's life sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association will also be held in the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the USSR-CHINA Friendship Society and the China-USSR Friendship Association also reached an agreement on assisting the students from the other side to understand the life, social organizations, and activities of the Society or the Association. They also reached an agreement on active participation in promoting cultural ties between the two countries and arranging an itinerary for exchanges of visits by representatives of mass organization from the other side.

The Soviet Union and China expressed satisfaction with the exchange of letters between the Society and the Association on the various activities to be conducted by the two countries in 1984. At a meeting between the Society activists and the Wang Bingnan-led delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association on 4 June, Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the USSR-CHINA Friendship Society pointed out:

[Begin Tikhvinskiy Recording in Russian, fading into superimposed Mandarin translation] We are very satisfied with the agreements reached during the visit to our country by the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries led by Comrade Wang Bingnan concerning the comprehensive expansion of contacts between the Society and Association. It is the consensus of all members of the Society Central Board that the Visit to the Soviet Union by the Chinese delegation led by Comrade Wang Bingnan is an important milestone in further developing and strengthening relations between the two countries. [end recording]

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Assoication for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said at the meeting:

[Begin Wang recording] We are especially happy with the exchange of the 1984 work plans with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR-CHINA Friendship Society. Since 1982, the exchanges between the Chinese and Soviet people have developed and increased in a steady way. These relations of friendship and cooperation will continue to develop in the future. [end recording]

The official of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries told the station reporter that the agreements on the activities in 1984 have already been implemented. A delegation of the Union and the USSR-China Friendship Society led by Union Deputy Chairman Bernov recently visited China. The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, led by its President Wang Bingnan, visited the Soviet Union from late May to early June.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES JAPAN'S ABE

LD131544 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa had today a conversation with Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe during his short stopover in Moscow on the way from Western Europe to Tokyo. Some questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed.

JAPAN TO PARTICIPATE IN PENTAGON SPACE BASE

LD131319 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 13 TASS -- The scientific and technical department of Japan has decided to send its representative to the headquarters of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for specifying concrete details of Japan's participation in the creation of a permanent space station. According to Washington, it should become the central element in the U.S. space-based anti-ballistic missile system.

The scientific and technical department has already started the development of the Japanese part of the project of "Star Wars". According to the press, Tokyo is already to take upon itself 10-20 per cent of the cost of the construction of the orbital base. Apart from it, under the agreement signed late last year, the U.S. gets fuil access to the advanced Japanese technology which can be used for military purposes. Washington is especially interested in Japan's developments in the sphere of the laser and optical equipment, missile guidance systems and communication facilites -- all that is necessary for the effective functioning of the Pentagon's space base.

LIFE 'RETURNING TO NORMAL' IN PANJSHER VALLEY

PM121349 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jun 84 p 3

[APN Correspondent L. Yakimovich dispatch, especially for SELSKAYA ZHIZN, under the rubric "Reportage from Afghanistan": "Returning Home"]

[Text] Kabul -- More than 700 Kabul inhibatants have arrived in the Panjsher Valley to help peasants bring life back to normal following the expulsion of Ahmad Shah Masud's gangs (see SELSKAYA ZHIZN of 29 May 1984). The volunteers are installing diesel generators, repairing power lines, mosques, roads, and irrigation installations, and cleaning up canals and irrigation ditches. Complete safety is ensured throughout the entire valley. The Afghan Army is completing the rout of the gangs' remnants hiding in the mountain spurs.

Hundreds of Afghans who had fled the bandits' oppression, are returning home. The state is giving them much assistance. A column of trucks has delivered flour, sugar, and canned food for distribution to the local population at reduced prices, and to the most needy free of charge. A medical center has begun operating in the village of Rokhah. Construction of a new hospital and lyceum has begun. The state has allocated 10 million Afghanis for the restoration of school premises destroyed by the counter-revolutionaries, while school equipment and textbooks are hurriedly being despatched.

Road transport between the Panjsher and other parts of Afghanistan have been fully restored. Extraction of emeralds and lazurite, for which the Panjsher has long been famed, has resumed. Life is returning to normal and the valley's inhibitants are filled with optimism.

Aftermath of Fighting

PM130957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

["Our correspondent" Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch under the rubric "Dispatch From Afghanistan": "Life Is Being Restored" -- first paragraph is editoral introduction]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already written about the successful operation conducted by Afghan Army units as a result of which a substantial section of the Panjsher Valley -- that politically and economically important region of Afghanistan -- has been cleared of Akmad Shah Masud's gangs operating there. Our correspondent visited the liberated regions.

Panjsher-Kabul -- After a long fight, the helicopter landed at Rokha, the historic administrative center of Panjsher. Until recently, Rokhah was in the hands of the dushmans and traces of the bandits' "rule" are immediately.

First there are numerous abandoned houses. It is perfectly obvious that the owners left them long ago. Who wants to live in fear of death, deprived of the right to be one's own master or to dispose of one's own property or harvest gathered with such effort? Thus, people left their familiar haunts.

Next, the mines. As they retreated, the bandits mined the roads, bridges, fields, irrigation canals, and houses. Here and there signs with the alarming warning "Mines," put up by the Afghans and the Soviet sappers who have come to their aid can now be seen.

I have been told that their numbers are decreasing daily; the sappers are gradually clearing the Panjsher soil of its lethal contents.

I was in luck from the start. At the helicopter pad, I met an old acquaintance -- (Satruddin -- an officer in the Afghan Army, who offered to take me to the party district committee.

On the way, we came across a group in animated conversation. There were Soviet and Afghan soldiers and three boys in civilian clothing.

We introduced ourselves.

Our men were introduced as a team from the battalion medical station -- Sergeant Bagi Sulman and Privates Yuriy Karpov and Aleksandr Zebelev. They provide backup for the sappers engaged in mine clearing. On the Afghan side were Privates (Nur Mukhammad) and (Isa Mukhammad); (Timur Shakh) and (Nazar Mukhammad), students at Kabul Polytechnical Institute; and (Ali Akhmad), 12th grade pupil at Kabul's "Revolution" high school. It was easy to read on the happy excited faces of the latter that "everything is in order here."

"The fields have received water, even the most distant ones. If not, the wheat would already have started to dry out in some places," was the first thing they said...

...As soon as the rebels had been thrown out of the Panjsher villages, the party and youth organizations in the capital sent several hundred activists here to help the local population restore normal life as quickly as possible. The students and high school pupil I met were some of these. They are putting the irrigation system in order.

Near the pad where the first foundation stone of a new school consisting of three modern one-story buildings had just been ceremonially laid, we saw the dead tired (Abdulla), secretary of the district PDPA committee.

He arrived in the Panjsher 2 years ago and took charge of the district party organization. All that time he was living and working, so to speak, "in the front line," at the spearhead of the attack.

Then the district center was temporarily moved to Anawa, where the situation was more favorable than in Rokhah. But even here, the rebels' influence was still strong. What efforts were required of the party worker to act and struggle -- for people, and for their hearts and minds!

"But now, after the liberation, things don't seem any easier. There's more than enough work, " (Abdulla) smiled tiredly.

Organizing the activity of the district party organization and the administrative apparatus, restoring economic links and roads, putting irrigation systems in working order, supplying the population with essentials -- that's for starters...

'Abdoz Zohur Razmjo, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Kabul Gorkom, and (Niamat), plenipotentiary of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council for the center zone, have transferred their "headquarters" to Rokhah. They are responsible for restoring and strengthening state power in the Panjsher.

"Get into the helicopter and we'll talk on the way," (Zukhur Razmdzho) suggested in response to my request for an interview.

The journey, during which we conversed, consisted of takeoff, a few minutes in the air, then landing. Barak, Bazarak, Astaneh, Anawa -- at each stop there were conversations with local activists and the population. What had been done to restore the irrigation system, how much flour, fat, and other food products had been brought in? Was there enough cement, how was the installation of the diesel power plant proceeding?... Comrade (Zukhur) -- that is how he was usually addressed -- looked into everything, however trivial. Actually, it is not trivial, it is life itself.

The combination of political, economic, and organizational measures being implemented by the PDPA and the revolutionary government in Panjsher is a guarantee that the valley's economy will soon not only be raised to the level of its past achievements, but will also prove capable of progressing further. It is pleasing that all issues are being resolved boldly and efficiently. The thunder of explosions and shooting has not yet abated in the heart of the mountains, but the geologists have already begun their exploratory work.

Yes, many misfortunes have befallen the Panjsher's inhabitants, but no more will befall them. Life is returning to the Panjsher.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS INDIAN CP'S RAO

PM121515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Chandra Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council.

Dear Comrade Chandra Rajeshwara Rao!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, eminent figure of the Indian and internationalist communist and workers movement, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 70th birthday.

People in the Soviet Union know you as a loyal Indian patriot, fighter for the Indian working people's interests, and great friend of the Soviet people. We value highly your activity to strengthen the fraternal ties between our parties.

We wish you, dear Comrade Rao, good health and successes in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

CPSU Central Committee

Awards Friendship Order

PM121516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of Friendship of Peoples to Comrade Chandra Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council.

The Order of Friendship of Peoples is awarded to Comrade Chandra Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council, for his great service in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, for his major contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Moscow, Kremlin, 1 June 1984.

PRAVDA CITES VNA ON PRC SHELLING OF VIETNAM

PM131618 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Repulsed"]

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jun -- The Chinese side is continuing acts of armed provocation along the border with the SRV, VNA reports. On the morning of 11 June, Chinese artillery emplaced on high ground on Vietnamese territory illegally occupied by China, once again subjected the city of Ha Giang in Ha Tuyen Province, situated almost 20 kilometers from the border, to massive shelling.

Chinese soldiers have carried out repeated armed raids into the Vietnamese border Provinces of Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang, and Lang Son since the beginning of June, VNA observes. The Chinese side is continuing to build up military contingents near the Vietnamese border and is actively building military installation.

Vietnamese border troops and the local population are vigilantly protecting the SRV's sovereignty and territorial integrity and are firmly repulsing the border violaters, VNA stresses.

IZVESTIYA Reports Incidents

PM131638 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk dispatch under the rubric "Reportage From the Scene of Events": "Peaceful Settlements Shelled"]

[Text] Hanoi -- We drove out of Tuyen Quang late at night. The driver turned off the overheated engine of the UAZ [motor vehicle of the Ulyanovsk plant] only just after 8 o'clock, having pulled onto the side of the road by a red-and-white striped barrier on the way into Ha Giang, the administrative center of Ha Tuyen Province.

We had traveled approximately 350 km from Hanoi, and there now remained less than 20 km in a straight line to the border with China. On the road beyond the barrier, women, old folk, and children were boarding a service bus. The city streets were deserted. Comrade (Lyu Din La), chairman of Ha Giang People's Committee, who met us, explained:

"The situation is becoming more tense day by day. We have been forced to evacuate the majority of the inhabitants. Only those who cannot leave their jobs remain in the city."

Having driven through the blossom-filled streets of hushed Ha Giang, our vehicle turned onto a red-clay dirt road outside the city and momentarily left the ground on one of its steep bends, braking sharply. A cyclist rode out toward us from behind a green wall of reeds. An elderly man in an old pith helmet with a short-barreled rifle over his shoulders dismounted, letting us pass.

"That is (Fam Dyk Tao)," the people's committee chairman told us in an undertone. "During the last artillery shelling, two of that old man's young grandchildren died. His daughter went out of her mind with grief and is now in the hospital."

On learning who we were, where we had come from, and why we were there, the old man took us to show us where fragments from Chinese shells cut short the lives of 9-month old (Tkhay) and 6-year-old (Lan) on 22 May.

At first sight, the place appears quite safe. By a low rock face surrounded by dense bamboo thickets you can see the grotto in which the family usually took shelter during artillery shelling. On that day, the girl, carrying her younger brother, hastened there as soon as explosions were heard. At that moment, the mother - Nguyen (Tkhi Tyen), a teacher - lingered somewhat. Slicing through the bamboo stems, a 130-mm shell hit the rock face right by the entrance to the shelter. Both children died...

On 22 May, the people accompanying us said, China fired 32 large-caliber artillery shells at Ha Giang and its outskirts. Eight of them fell on dwelling houses in the city, injuring 7 and killing 6 more peaceful inhabitants.

One shell hit the house of Nguyen Van (Tkhin). The remains of the roof are still held by the supports which remained intact. The end of a bamboo beam had badly crushed a child's rattan chair. A crooked frame with a colorful print bearing the inscription ("Tyuk Nam Moy!") -- "Happy New Year!" -- hung, creaking, from a nail on a support that had miraculously remained standing.

Alas, the New Year has not brought happiness for (Tkhin), for the teacher Nguyen (Tkhi Tyen) and her children, for the old man (Fam Dyk Tao) and many others of their neighbors.

"The Chinese provocateurs usually choose to shell when people are coming from work and are in a hurry to do their shopping and when school lessons are ending," (Lo Shon Tkhu), a young fitter from the local machine shop, said angrily. "This time, too, the shelling began at 1615 hours. You have seen the results."

I record the words of eyewitnesses in a notebook almost filled with similar notes reflecting the course of the Chinese military's criminal provocative activity against Vietnam. I turn back a few pages. Here is a note: "Press conference in Hanoi's International Club, 3 May 1984."

At that meeting, organized by the SRV Foreign and Defense Ministries for the foreign and local press, it was pointed out that the most acute situation has taken shape on the Vietnamese-Chinese border since the Chinese aggression in the spring of 1979. China's multifaceted subversive activity against the SRV is aimed at weakening Vietnam and reinforcing paths for further PRC expansion in Southeast Asia. "By fueling tension on the border with Vietnam," an SRV Foreign Ministry statement pointed out, "Beijing is seeking to support Pol Pot's gangs and other reactionary Khmer groupings entrenched on Thai territory and trying to undermine the developing trend in the ASEAN countries toward the establishment of relations of friendship and cooperation with Vietnam."

Chinese artillery, eyewitnesses attested, directs its main strikes against food warehouses, residences, and economic targets.

It must be said that in addition to this, Chinese soldiers are continuing armed sallies into border regions of the SRV. Chinese spies are constantly indulging in propoganda activities there, seeking to kindle enmity among the representatives of the different nationalities living in the border regions and to sow panic among the population.

But the inhabitants of Ha Giang, as well as the inhabitants of other border cities and villages in Vietnam, (Lyu Din La) told us, will not let themselves be intimidated. Despite the continuing artillery shelling and provocations from the Chinese side, they are maintaining their endurance and vigilance and are ready to deal a rebuff at any time to any enroachments on their motherland and, if necessary, to defend it with weapons in hand.

LAO ARMY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY GEN YEPISHEV

PM131411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Kampuchean Political Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces led by Meas Kroch, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in the Soviet Union 7 June at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate to exchange experience on party political work.

The same day there was a conversation between Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the Kampuchean political workers. Taking part in the conversation were Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other senior political workers.

PHILIPPINE GROUPS PROTEST U.S. PRESENCE

LD121436 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Manila June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kiselev reports:

A public meeting in protest against American military presence in the Philippines and interference by the U.S. controlled International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in Philippine internal affairs took place outside the U.S. Embassy in Manila today. The demonstration was sponsored by a number of progressive organizations headed by the Democratic youth league of the Philippines, the Kjatipunan Trade Union Federation and the Women's Democratic Movement.

Speakers at the meeting demanded the removal of the Pentagon's bases in the Philippines and an end to the dangerous nuclear arms race which is being spurred on by the White House. Participants in the manifestation sharply criticised the present policy of Washington which is using economic levers to put political pressure on the Philippines.

It is highly symbolic that the present manifestation took place on independence day which is widely observed throughout the Philippines as a national holiday of the Philippine people, who have gained freedom as a result of long-fought struggle for national liberation from Spanish colonial rule and almost half-a-century domination by American imperialism, said P. Bagisa, chairman of the Democratic Youth League of the Philippines. On this red-letter day, he said in a TASS interview, the Philippine public says a firm "No" to American military presence in the country and to Washington's expansionist policy and its attempts to retain its neocolonialist positions in the Philippines.

GRISHIN, MSZMP'S MAROTHY SPEAK IN MOSCOW

PM131419 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Friendship Is Strengthening"]

[Text] Moscow's working people have warmly and cordially welcomed the Budapest City MSZMP Committee delegation headed by L. Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the city party committee, which is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom.

Yesterday's meeting between the Moscow party aktiv and the Budapest City MSZMP Committee delegation turned into a vivid manifestation of friendship between the USSR and Hungarian peoples.

Addressing the gathering, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, cordially greeted the members of the delegation and, through them, the MSZMP and the Communists and working people of people's Hungary and its capital, Budapest, on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow city soviet of people's deputies, Communists, and all the working people of the capital.

Time-tested, indestructible friendship links the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, our peoples' glorious revolutionary traditions, and their joint struggle for peace and socialism. The Hungarian internationalists' participation in the struggle for the establishment of soviet power in Russia, the Hungarian working people's revolutionary feat in proclaiming the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919, and the courage and heroism of Soviet Army servicemen who liberated Hungary from the fascist Horthy yoke will remain part of history and in our memory forever.

With the victorious spring of 1945, a radical change began in Hungary's history, great prospects were opened up for building a new society free from all forms of exploitation and oppression. We know that over the years, Hungarian working people, under the leadership of their tried and tested vanguard -- the MSZMP -- have effected radical socioeconomic transformations and, having embarked on the path of socialist development, have attained major achievements in developing science, culture, and the economy, and improving the people's standard of living.

Muscovites and all Soviet people highly value the dynamic and comprehensive development of Soviet-Hungarian relations, V.V. Grishin went on to say. These relations rest on the reliable foundation of the combat alliance between the CPSU and the MSZMP and their unity of views on the most important current issues. Soviet-Hungarian relations are those between comrades-in-arms in the struggle for the shared ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

With particular satisfaction, the speaker said, I would like to mention the fruitful development of friendly relations between Moscow and Budapest. Reciprocal studies of accumulated experience, regular exchanges of delegations and groups of experts between Moscow Gorkom and the Budapest City MSZMP Committee, Moscow City Soviet and Budapest City Council, public organizations, and collectives of enterprises and institutions, and the staging of such major political events as the Festival of the Capitals actively contribute to the international education of our countries' working people and help to resolve many tasks set by our parties.

We are well aware that the Budapest City party organization and the working people of the Hungarian capital are making a major contribution to building developed socialism on Hungarian soil and to implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the current visit of the Budapest city party committee delegation would serve the cause of further deepening friendly relations and developing fruitful, businesslike cooperation between the two capitals.

He then discussed the Soviet people's achievements in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and realizing the program for the country's socioeconomic development. The speaker noted that a new upsurge of the working people's labor and political activity was triggered by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, which once again convincingly proved the continuity and consistency of our party's Leninist course and its domestic and foreign policy.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum produced a profound, genuinely Marxist-Leninist analysis of the process of improving developed socialism and accurately summed up the CPSU's stance on key problems of the country's development. The basic guidelines for the elaboration of plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and prospects for the coming decades were defined, and tasks in launching the preparations for the next, the 27th CPSU Congress, were set.

V.V. Grishin gave an account of the successes attained by the Communists and the working people of the capital in implementing tasks set for Musocites by the party. The successes attained, he noted, create promising preconditions for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the intensive plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. This work was given an important boost by the meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and the collective of Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant, which convincingly confirmed the indestructible unity of the party and people and the firmness of the CPSU's Leninist course. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the meeting and the tasks he defined represent for the capital's party organization and working people a concrete program for scaling new heights in the development of the economy, science, and culture and enhancing the efficiency and quality of work.

The efforts of party organizations and economic leadersare aimed at further increasing labor productivity, intensifying production, lowering the prime cost of output, and improving its quality, V.V. Grishin emphasized, drawing attention in this context to a number of important initiatives launched by the capital's working people.

Proceeding on the basis of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, party organizations are organizing ideological and mass political work in a manner which orients people toward the resolution of specific national economic problems the speaker noted.

In the situation of the imperialist forces' sharply intensified ideological struggle against the USSR, the socialist community, and the ideas of socialsm and communism, Moscow Gorkom is channeling the efforts of party organizations and ideological institutions into molding in the working people a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, profound ideological convictions, high moral and ethical qualities, and the ability to assertively and with well-reasoned arguments combat manifestations of bourgeois ideology and expose the antipopular aggressive essence of imperialism.

Discussing the international situation, V.V. Grishin emphasized the great significance of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and their constructive initiatives to strengthen peace and security and curb the arms race. The cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries and the coordinated peace-loving foreign policy of our Marxist-Leninist parties are the mainspring of social progress and the main guarantee of the preservation and consolidation of peace, he stated.

As a firm component of the socialist community, people's Hungary makes a substantial contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact and plays an active role in CEMA and in the practical implementation of socialist economic integration.

Allow me to assure you, Comrade V.V. Grishin said in conclusion, that the Moscow city party organization will always treasure and develop the friendship and cooperation between the Communists and working people of our capitals and make a worthy contribution to the cause of further strengthening Soviet-Hungarian relations for the sake of triumph of peace and communism.

Comrade L. Marothy then spoke following a warm welcome from those present.

He conveyed warm greetings from the Communists of the Hungarian capital to the meeting's participants.

The traditional ties between the Budapest and Moscow Communists are an integral part of the relations between the MSZMP and the CPSU, Comrade L. Marothy stressed. Our capitals' party organizations are trying to cooperate even more effectively, and thus strengthen the relations between the two fraternal parties. He said that one of the aims of the delegation's visit was to study the Moscow city party organization's experience in various spheres of improving developed socialism. At the same time, it also seeks to strengthen friendship between Communists and all working people in Moscow and Budapest, and thus between our parties and peoples as well.

Hungary's liberation, whose 40th anniversary we will be marking next year, represents a most important milestone in the history of our friendship and the history of the Hungarian people, Comrade L. Marothy said. As a result of the Soviet Union's liberating mission, which cost it tremendous sacrifices, we regained our independence and our people entered a new stage in their history. In the period of nearly 40 years since, they have overcome age-old backwardness and created a socialist country in which the working people's creative potential is developing in all spheres of life.

A most important basis of our national sovereignty and social progress is our fraternal alliance with the USSR. Our relations, based on principles of reciprocity, equality, and internationalism, are an integral part of the Hungarian working people's socialist national consciousness. The ties between our two countries, determined by the community of our principles and objectives, are constantly and dynamically developing in all spheres of life.

The outstanding results achieved by the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership in the resolution of tasks aimed at improving the society of developed socialism are well known and highly appreciated in the Hungarian People's Republic, the speaker emphasized. Our party and people highly appreciate the unswerving determination of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, to consistently and purposefully continue the policies defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and are convinced that the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, will successfully resolve future tasks in building communism and attain new successes in ensuring the country's prosperity and implementing the Leninist peace policy.

Speaking of the world situation, Comrade L. Marothy emphasized that the Hungarian working people resolutely oppose the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and support the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist community countries to prevent nuclear war, preserve peace, and strengthen international security.

Discussing Hungary's current economic development, he noted that under conditions of mounting international tension and given the complexities connected with the Hungarian economy's transition to the stage of intensive development, the republic is facing far from simple tasks. The Hungarian working people understand that these tasks can be resolved provided they work more efficiently and try even harder. We are carrying out multifacted work in all spheres of the building of a socialist society, Comrade L. Marothy said. We devote much attention to the working people's ideological education and to questions of economic life.

The Hungarian economy is developing in accordance with the plan. We have achieved gool results in the sphere of energy and material savings. Over the past few years, Budapest enterprises have steadily increased their contribution to the restoration of the country's foreign trade balance. We believe that it is necessary to develop the existing system of economic ties and rely even more intensively on CEMA and cooperation with the Soviet Union. This gives us both political and economic confidence. To strengthen our economic positions, it is necessary to work with enhanced organization and discipline, make more rational use of materials, energy, and labor resources, and strive for technical progress and high quality output.

In our country, as in other socialist countries, there is much talk today about improving the system of economic management, the speaker went on to say. We are assessing this system with a view to ascertaining how far it can contribute to the efficiency of the planned socialist economy. We have followed, and continue to follow with lively interest, the economic management methods used in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries that have proved enhanced economic efficiency is possible.

Comrade L. Marothy emphasized the strengthening of the party's role in the formulation of economic policy. He dwelt in particular on Budapest's role as the country's major industrial center producing 22 percent of the country's total industrial output. The formulation of the structure, the level of production, and the efficiency of the capital's industry are determining factors of the Hungarian national economy, he said. Taking local conditions into account, we want to achieve the more intensive development of the capital's industry. This is an important task facing the city party committee and all Communists that will demand even greater efforts, mobilization, and creative labor from our working class and technical intelligentsia. Like all the country's working people, the inhabitants of Budapest are working hard to implement the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the 6th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade L. Marothy spoke about Budapest's construction program. Two months ago, he noted, the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo heard the Budapest city party committee's report on the city's development over the last 6 years and approved it. During this time, 115,000 families received new apartments or improved their living conditions; major transport systems with modern thoroughfares have been built; and the construction of the subway has continued. During the same period, eight new hotels were built, increasing the number of available hotel beds by 50 percent. The sports center, which has created completely new opportunities for the development of sports in the city, was built according to Soviet design. Substantial progress has been achieved in the environmental conservation sphere. All this has markedly improved the Budapest inhabitants' living conditions. The long-term plan for the development of Budapest sets new tasks which accord with the main aim -- making our city even more beautiful, even more comfortable for its inhabitants.

Tasks in building socialism and transforming the MSZMP's policy into reality are implemented in Budapest by 220,000 Communists. For them, the coming year will be the year they will fulfill the 12th MSZMP Congress resolutions and prepare for the party's 13th congress. The party and people are united in regard to the aims and tasks facing them in the process of socialist building.

In conclusion, Comrade L. Marothy wished Moscow's Communists and all the working people of the Soviet capital great new successes in communist building.

The meeting was attended by V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, and R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, I.D. Pisarev, and V.P. Trushin, secretaries of Moscow Gorkom.

Also present were S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, and embassy officials.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO SFRY

PM131700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun -- The official friendly visit to the SFRY by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and President of the DPRK, has ended.

As the announcement [soobshcheniye] on the visit notes, satisfaction was expressed during the talks between the two countries' leaders at the development of friendly relations between the SFRY and the DPRK and the existence of favorable conditions for the further broadening of relations between the two countries in all spheres was pointed out.

The announcement states that the international community is faced with the urgent task of creating conditions for a return to detente and for the preservation and consolidation of peace by the peaceful and just solution of economic and political problems. The sides believe that the deterioration in international political and economic relations is a threat to universal peace and security. The creation of a new international economic order remains imperative.

Yugoslavia supports the DPRK's proposal on holding tripartite talks and other initiatives aimed at the peaceful unification of Korea, which would simultaneously help to ease the tension in this part of the world.

Emphasis was laid on the significance of the Nonaligned Movement's vigorous activity based on the fundamental principles of the nonalignment policy aimed at the solution of crucial international problems.

MARCHUK MEETS WITH GDR COUNTERPART 8 JUN

PM131119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 8 June, G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology.

Questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and GDR were discussed. O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and GDR Ambassador to the USSR E. Winkelmann were present at the talk.

SOLIDARITY FIGURE, B. LIS ARRESTED IN POLAND

PM131515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Caught Red-Handed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jun -- PAP has reported that a former "Solidarity" figure, B. Lis, who had hitherto been in hiding in the underground, has been arrested by the security organs. A forged identity card and American dollars, as well as documents revealing his connection with Western subversion centers, were discovered on him.

SHCHERBINA DELEGATION ATTENDS POZNAN TRADE FAIR

PM131602 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Day"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jun -- A USSR day was held today at the Poznan International Fair.

The attention of the many visitors to the Soviet exhibition was attracted by the Lada and Niva cars, agricultural equipment, modern machine tools with numerical program control, and various consumer goods. The Soviet Union is showing a total of 3,500 production items in Poznan made by 200 of the country's enterprises.

A USSR delegation headed by B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived to take part in the Poznan fair.

GORBACHEV ARRIVES IN ROME FOR BERLINGUER FUNERAL

LD131237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Rome today to participate in the funeral of Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. The delegation was met at Ciampino Airport by Bufalini and Pajetta, members of the PCI Directorate, and Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee.

After visiting the PCI Central Committee, the delegation placed a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee on Berlinguer's coffin.

Talks With Italian Communists

LD131834 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1737 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Rome, 13 June TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has arrived in Italy for the funeral of E. Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, has paid tribute to the memory of the eminent figure of the Italian and international communist movement.

Having placed a wreath on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, M.S. Gorbachev, members of the CPSU delegation V.V. Zagladin, V.P. Mironov and USSR Ambassador in Italy N.M. Lunkov, stood in the guard of honor.

During the conversation with Italian Communist Party leadership members P. Bufalini, G. Chiaromonte, A. Cossutta, A. Minucci, G. Napolitano, A. Natta, G-C Pajetta, U. Pecchioli and G. Cervetti, M.S. Gorbachev conveyed the profound condolences and sentiments of the fraternal solidarity of Soviet Communists, the CPSU Central Committee, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and expressed confidence that friendly ties between Soviet and Italian Communists and between the Soviet and Italian peoples will continue to strengthen. The best way to honor the memory of E. Berlinguer is to continue the cause for which he fought all his life -- the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

For their part, the leaders of the PCI said that, as contained in the statement of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, Italian Communists will continue the struggle, in the spirit of the teachings of Marx and Lenin, for recognition and transformation of bourgeois reality, for mutual understanding and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCI.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT APPROVES MISSILE DECISION

LD140643 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Hague June 14 TASS -- After intensive debates last night the second chamber of the Dutch parliament approved the government's decision on the possible siting of U.S. cruise missiles in the country.

The decision approved by the parliament envisions the postponement of the final examination of the problem of siting the missiles or their rejection before November 1985. That future decision is hedged with a number of reservations and made dependent on the results of the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe if they are resumed by that time, and on a number of other conditions.

The debates were accompanied by a mass anti-war demonstration near the parliament building. Representatives of anti-war organisations and leaders of a number of left-wing parties stressed the need to continue struggle for the ultimate and unconditional rejection of U.S. missiles by the Netherlands.

Impact of Decision Discussed

LD132311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] During President Reagan's tour of Europe, which has only just ended, he was accompanied everywhere by mass demonstrations and protests against the U.S. militaristic policy. At the time, the President told journalists that the demonstrations did not give him much cause for concern. Is that so?

The strength of public opinion was demonstrated by Netherlands opponents of the deployment of new U.S. missiles. As reported, the debate in the Netherlands parliament on the question of deploying 48 U.S. cruise missiles on the country's territory started in a tense situation. It is reported from The Hague that the deputies had to make their way to the parliament building through the ranks of many thousands of demonstrators. Those known for their anti-war views were welcomed with applause, while the supporters of NATO's so-called dual solution were whistled at.

The deputies have to discuss the government's decision to postpone discussion of the missiles issue until November 1985. This compromise decision was made under pressure from a public resolutely protesting against the transformation of their country into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles. I shall ask my colleague Vladimir Pasko to speak about the struggle taking place in Holland over this exceptionally acute issue.

The U.S. Tomahawks being imposed on the Netherlands by Washington and its NATO helpers have led to a sharp polarization of political forces in the country and towards real confrontation between the centrist right government and the broadest masses. The ranks of active opponents of the missiles have been swelled by hundreds of thousands. A public opinion poll showed that 80 percent of the people in the country are against missile deployment. A referendum that followed confirmed this fact. Under these conditions, the government could not allow itself to openly ignore the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the population, the more so because disagreements also arose in the ranks of the ruling coalition. The search began for a compromise solution that would protect the Cabinet from the crisis and satisfy both those in favor of the missiles and those opposed.

As political observers noted, the government made an attempt to sit on several dangerously leaning stools at the same time. As a result, a plan to solve the missile issue, which is now under parliamentary discussion, was announced on 1 June.

It envisages Holland's rejection of the dates set by NATO for the deployment of missiles in 1986. The possible start of deployment moves to the end of 1988 and the decision on this to November 1985. In other words, the parliament said neither yes nor no to deployment. Only the date by which this question would be decided on was changed.

At the same time, clearly in an attempt to quell the tide of anti-missile protests, the government undertook a sly course, moreover, a course which was clearly tainted with anti-Sovietism. It made its refusal to deploy missiles dependent, so to speak, on the Soviet Union's behavior, namely, on whether new Soviet missiles would be deployed in Europe. One might think that the Soviet Union, and not the United States, was striving to deploy almost 600 new missiles in West Europe.

The criterion for the scale of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Holland -- 48, or some other number -- would be the result of talks on the limitation of muclear weapons in Europe, if the talks are renewed by that time. The draft proposed by the government satisfied neither side. Furious at the wrecking of its missile deployment deadlines, Washington called the Netherlands cabinet's decision disappointing. The United States' use of its supporters to try to prevent its approval is not excluded. It is worth noting that several U.S. papers are warning the White House about such kinds of actions in view of their unforeseeable consequences for the United States.

A change in the government decision was also demanded by a number of left-wing parties and organizations. Their representatives rightly pointed out that the government plan does not break Holland's dangerous ties, even though in the distant future, with the dangerous logic of the nuclear arms race; it even makes the deployment of missiles automatic to a certain degree. This aspect is emphasized with particular force by the country's Communist Party. For us, conditions proposed by the government are unacceptable, the chairman of the Communist Party group in parliament, Ina Brouwer notes. With other parties, she emphasizes, we shall demand the removal of the automatic nature of the U.S. missiles deployment.

The skirmish surrounding the Tomahawks in Holland continues. The example of Holland, as they have had to admit with irritation in the North Atlantic capitals, demonstrates that the anti-missile movement has not only not weakened since the beginning of the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Europe, but on the contrary, has been strengthened.

ALIYEV RECEIVES NETHERLANDS TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD131602 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Nellie Smit-Kroes, the Netherlands' minister of transport and water conservancy, in the Kremlin today.

Satisfaction with the state of the development of trade-and-economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Netherlands, including that in the field of transport, was expressed during the conversation which passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The sides' readiness to continue to develop mutually beneficial Soviet-Dutch contacts in the interests of strengthening security and peace in Europe was reaffirmed.

Timofey Guzhenko, minister of the merchant marine, and Frans van Agt, the ambassador of the Netherlands to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

COMPARISON OF PROTEST OVER BERLIN IN EC ELECTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 June carries on page 4 of its First Edition an unattributed report entitled, "USSR Foreign Ministry Statement to the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France." It has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 12 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, under the heading, "Inclusion of W. Berlin in EC Elections Protested" and aside from deleting the TASS dateline, reveals the following variations:

In paragraph one, line two, PRAVDA substitutes "11 June" for "today";

On page G 3, paragraph four, PRAVDA reads ... the Western side."

Statements of identical... (supplying quotation marks).

WEU REVIVAL AIMED AT STRENGTHENING NATO

LD131249 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Paris June 13 TASS -- A one-day session of the Council of the Western European Union (WEU), the first in a decade, has opened here at the level of foreign ministers. Representatives of seven WEU countries -- France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg have approved a project for a "revival" of the Western European Union.

The WEU was established thirty years ago, but it played no significant role in the political life of Western Europe. Now on the initiative of France, which was enthusiastically supported by other countries, above all the FRG, a decision has been taken to "breathe a new life" into that organization. As British Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe said, the main aim of that move is to strengthen the NATO's European support and increase the West European contribution to the West's defence. An official declaration proclaiming a "revival" of the WEU, will be adopted at a jubilee session of the WEU Council scheduled to be held in Rome in October of this year.

France, which does not belong to NATO's integrated military structure, is the main advocate of a "new role" for WEU. It hopes to influence through it all aspects of military activities of the North Atlantic bloc. A strengthening of the "NATO's European wing" should, according to the idea of Paris, be based on close military cooperation of France and the FRG. In this connection one of the main aims pursued by the advocates of a "revival" of the WEU, in the first place, of Bonn is to lift the last restrictions on the manufacture in the FRG of offensive weapons, which were established by the Paris accords of 1954 on the founding of the WEU. As French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson told a press conference upon the closing of the session, representatives of the seven WEU countries, "positively assessed the prospect of lifting such restructions".

Another aim of an invigoration of the WEU is to bar the most "inconvenient" for NATO countries of the "Ten" from collectively resolving important military-strategic issues. Claude Cheysson made it clear that the transfer of the discussion of these problems from the EEC to the WEU will make it possible to eliminate the "obstacles", which are neutral Ireland and "obstreperous" Greece and Denmark.

At last the delegates to the session specially pointed out that the new role of the WEU should under no circumstances be detrimental to relations with the United States. "The revival of the WEU is not directed against the United States," Claude Cheysson said.

They overseas favourably received the initiative of [illegible] West European countries, as it will lead in actual fact to even more active participation of the West European NATO countries in a build-up of arms, growth of their military spendings and open the way to a revival of West German militarism.

SOVIET WARSHIPS BEGIN VISIT TO HELSINKI

PM131459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Captain Lieutenant S. Ishchenko reports: "Start of Visit"]

[Text] Helsinki, 11 June -- A detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the training ship "Smolnyy" under the command of Admiral V. Samoylov, commander of the Red Banner Leningrad naval base, arrived here today on an official friendly visit. A press conference was held on board the "Smolnyy." Soviet seamen have begun trips around the Finnish capital and have met with inhabitants of the city.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ARMS RACE

PM130844 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Jun 84 p 9

[Vladimir Lomeyko report on his interview with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen in Helsinki under the rubric "Topical Interview": "Paavo Vayrynen: 'We Are All Passengers on the Same Spaceship'" -- no date given; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Political and public figures in various countries, aware of their responsibility for the fate of nations and all mankind, are demanding an end to the militarist frenzy. This is the spirit imbued in the joint declaration by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden addressed to the nuclear powers. The focal point of this address is an appeal that the further buildup of nuclear weapons be halted, nuclear arsenals be frozen, and immediate steps be taken to substantially reduce these arsenals.

The recently published Soviet Government statement says in this connection: "The Soviet leadership unconditionally adheres to a viewpoint identical with that of the declaration's authors: a nuclear war in any form must not be allowed. This is the aim of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and its military doctrine. The prevention of war must become the main goal and an obligatory standard of behavior for all nuclear powers regardless of their nuclear arsenals' size."

Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and Vladimir Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA international observer, had a conversation on the global problems facing mankind, and primarily on the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Helsinki -- I have known Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen for several years and have met with him on many occasions both in Helsinki and in Moscow. Our last conversation was in Stokholm last January, at the opening of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Naturally, we began our conversation at the Finnish Foreign Ministry by assessing progress at the Stockholm conference. P. Vayrynen emphasized that the problem of confidence is becoming even more topical under the conditions of the further exacerbation of the international situation. Regarding the Soviet Union's proposals submitted for discussion at the conference by Soviet delegation leader O.A. Grinevskiy, P. Vayrynen noted their importance and the fact that now all participants in the conference have an opportunity to fully study these proposals . In the minister's words, a real possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable accord does exist, especially if all participants pursue this goal.

P. Vayrynen noted that in this connection, the neutral and nonaligned countries, including Finland, will continue to make compromise proposals, taking into account both their own national interests and the positions of countries belonging to the two military bloc.

The conversation turned to the imperative need for a new way of thinking in the nuclear age. The main danger for mankind is the continuing nuclear and conventional arms race. Confidence and disarmament are needed in order to halt it and reduce the danger of a nuclear war. To achieve this it is necessary to stop thinking in terms of force and confrontation.

In this connection, I drew the minister's attention to the latest Soviet peace initiatives, including K.U. Chernenko's proposal, which has received a broad international response, that a kind of code of behavior for nuclear powers be adopted so as to lessen the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

"I fully share your view regarding the need to overcome bloc thinking," Vayrynen said. "The national interests of each country more and more often coincide with the common interests of mankind. Peace and international security are inseparable. We all live in the same biosphere and use the very same natural resources. Essentially, we are all passengers in the same spaceship. International interdependence increases each year. No people can close their eyes to that fact and pursue only their own goals if those goals are contrary to the interests of other countries. All this must encourage us to strive to build a better future for mankind. The preservation of peace is, of course, the first, decisive condition for this. Afterwards, it would be possible to tackle other global problems, and particularly to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries and take measures to protect the environment."

I noted that these are the thoughts which run through the letter from USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar on the problem of the interconnection between disarmament and development. The proposal to reduce expenditures on arms and thus finance aid to developing countries is an example of a new way of thinking, thinking in terms of the interest shared by all mankind in the solution of global problems.

Agreeing with this approach, P. Vayrynen described it as madness to spend money on the arms race, with the best brains in the world engaged in the military sphere and the environment being polluted as a result of military activity. Swords must be beaten into plowshares and the efforts of all scientists in the world channeled into solving mankind's global problems.

"I believe," P. Vayrynen said, "that, under the alarming circumstances, today's generation bears a heavy responsibility for the future of the world."

IZVESTIYA HITS R. PERLE REMARKS IN DENMARK

PM131752 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Zubko "Rejoinder": "Mr Perle Uses the Threat of Jail"]

[Text] People in Washington are annoyed... Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, was clearly unable to hide this annoyance when he arrived in Denmark on a visit It is true that the transatlantic emissary presented his annoyance as "profound anxiety" at a press conference in Copenhagen but the crux of the matter lies not in specific words, but in the fact that the switch occurring in the "security policy of many West European countries" is not to the U.S. Administration's liking.

This is why Richard Perle leveled criticism against Denmark for "a policy, without precedent in the alliance, of renouncing its commitments." The visitor made no secret of what he meant: He was talking about Denmark's peculiar stance at the NATO Council sessions (back in December of last year, the Danish parliament dissociated itself from the U.S. nuclear missiles deployment that had begun in West Europe), as well as about the Folketing's decision to withhold from NATO's coffers the outstanding Danish contribution -- 48 million kroner -- requisitioned by Brussels for the deployment of these missiles. The Dutch Government had also had enough, and it decided to refuse the deployment of cruise missiles on its territory.

Judging by reports on the press conference, Richard Perle was clearly short of arguments, and so he decided to compare Copenhagen's stance with...the behavior of an American taxpayer who is unwilling to pay taxes because he disagrees with the administration's policy. "We simply put such people in jail," the guest said menacingly.

It appears, according to Perle, that Denmark is simply a taxpayer of the United States whom Washington can punish as an example and even throw in jail. Such behavior is intolerable in general, and especially so in this instance. The transatlantic emissary does not bother to ponder the fact that the decisions of the Danish parliament, and consequently of the government, are caused by profound changes in the thinking of the Danish people, who are unwilling to become the Pentagon's hostages and play a part in the United States' insane and adventurous nuclear game.

R. Perle's unpardonable behavior has caused great indignation in Denmark. For example, former Foreign Minister K. Olesen, speaking on television, declared that the U.S. assistant secretary of defense "has insulted the majority of Folketing deputies." He demanded that Denmark's Foreign Ministry summon the U.S. ambassador to Copenhagen and demand an explanation....

SOVIET NATIONAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN OSLO

LD122110 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Oslo June 12 TASS -- "Peace and progress through cooperation" is the motto of the national exhibition of the USSR which opened in the largest exhibition complex in the Norwegian capital today.

USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov, who leads the visiting Soviet delegation, read a message to visitors from the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The fact that the Soviet national exhibition is held in Oslo, the message says, is fresh proof that our countries are striving to develop goodneighborly relations in diverse fields on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and account of the interests of each other.

RYZHOV, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND UK RECEPTION

LD131652 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- Today Ian Sutherland, the ambassador of the United Kingdom to the Soviet Union, gave a reception on the occasion of the national holiday.

The reception was attended by Arnold Ryuytel vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by Nikita Ryzhov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials.

CHERNENKO SENDS REPLY MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD132228 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution has received a written reply message from Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The message expresses a positive attitude and affirmed confidence in the future of relations between the two countries and in the bolstering and development of bilateral cooperation between them. The message further affirmed the relations of struggle betwee the Jamahiriyah and the USSR against imperialism and for the establishment of security and peace in the world.

AL-QADHDHAFI SCORES U.S. IMPERIALISM, TERRORISM

LD130948 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Tripoli, June 13 TASS -- Washington's imperial ambitions in the Middle East are directed at forcing U.S. rule on the peoples of the region and capturing their wealth with the use of force, said Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, addressing a mass rally on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of dismantling the American Wheelus-Field military base.

Therefore, the United States, he stressed, is the bitterest enemy of the Arabs. The USA has institutionalised international terrorism and assumed the functions of a world policeman.

The Libyan people, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued, has embarked on the path of independent development, refused to bow to the diktat of the United States, and put an end to the American military presence on the Libyan soil. All this has caused anger in the imperialist camp, and now imperialist propaganda accuses us of "terrorism," of pursuing "irresponsible policies" in the international arena. The Libyan people is building a new free life in its land, resolving economic and social problems, and is waging a struggle for Arab unity. Therefore, United States imperialism has launched a real "crusade" against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, threatening it from land and sea.

One can clearly see the whole hypocrisy of Washington's "concern" over the strengthening of the armed forces of such a small country as Libya, considering that such false "appre hensions" are expressed by a great nuclear power, which has entangled Western Europe with a network of its missile systems. Meanwhile, that power is not above such vile methods as the training, funding, and sending of terrorist gangs into the territory of Jamahiriyah.

But despite all the manoeuvres of the USA, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed, the Libyan people is resolved to foil the aggressive plans of the United States' imperialism in the region.

IRAQ OBSERVES BAN ON BOMBING CIVILIAN TARGETS

LD131414 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, June 13 TASS -- The pledge taken by Iraq and Iran to refrain from bombing civilian targets is being observed on the whole. However, according to a communique issued by Iraq's High Military Command, Iran's artillery shelled the Iraqi border populated locality of Zorbatiyah for twenty minutes after the pledge entered into force. As a result of the shelling, there are casualties among civilians; several facilities were destroyed.

Iraq's deputy prime minister, Foreign Affairs Minister Tariq 'Aziz has sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, saying that the "Iraqi Armed Forces have been ordered to observe strictly the pledge to refrain from bombing civilian targets."

Nicosia, June 13 TASS -- According to the Iranian news agency IRNA, the Pentagon intends to carry out air raids against Iranian oil facilities on the islands of Khark and Lavan, and Bushir port. The United States is planning to use for these purposes Phantom planes bearing Iranian identification markings, the agency points out.

ISRAEL'S NEGATIVE ATTITUDE ON PEACE TALKS HIT

LD132147 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Anatoliy Mikhaylov writes:

Tel Aviv showed again its negative attitude to the efforts of the international community toward the quest of a just settlement of the Middle East conflict. During a meeting with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Israel's Prime Minister Shamir categorically rejected the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East for whose holding the United Nations declares. In the opinion of the Israeli premier it is only direct talks between Israel and its Arab neighbours that can help establish peace in the region.

Shamir's statement shows clearly that Tel Aviv intends to continue torpedoing all efforts of the international community for the achievement of an equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East. Rejecting the idea of convening an international conference, the Israeli leader fell back again upon the hackneyed idea of a direct talk that has long been rejected by Arab countries. Indeed, what sort of direct talks between the aggressor and the victims of the aggression can there be, particularly since Israel continues holding Arab territories it has occupied and is harbouring new aggressive designs in the region?

The groundlessness of this position of Tel Aviv that is backed by official Washington was shown clearly by the fiasco of the notorious Camp David accords, one of the main elements of which was precisely bilateral talks..

According to the designs of the authors of the Camp David accords, it is precisely separate bilateral talks between Israel and Arab countries that were to provide an unquestionable tactical superiority to the aggressor and to ensure the attainment of the goals of the participants in the Camp David deal: to split Arab ranks, to prevent the exercise of the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, to bury the idea of creating an independent Palestinian state under the PLO leadership, to turn the region into the sphere of the United States' imperialist aspirations. But Arab countries saw through the real goals of the "strategic allies" -- the USA and Israel, and rebuffed these perfidious designs.

The entire course of events in the region shows that the intrigues of the aggressor and its patrons in Washington are doomed to failure.

CUBAN CP DELEGATION MEETS GORBACHEV, LIGACHEV

LD132242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2210 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (TASS) -- In accordance with the plan of interparty links between the CPSU and Cuban Communist Party, a delegation led by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, visited the Soviet Union 6-12 June.

The Cuban friends acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience in organizational and party work. The delegation visited the Georgian SSR, where it was received by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, was acquainted with work practices in party committees and primary party organizations and visited a number of enterprises and establishments.

At the CPSU Central Committee, the delegation was received by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had a warm and friendly conversation with him. Yegor Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, also took part in the conversation, as well as Lionel Soto, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR.

COLOMBIAN DELEGATION VISITS USSR SUPREME SOVIET

PM131523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Announcements": "Visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A delegation from the Colombian National Parliament headed by Parliament President Carlos Holguin Sardi has arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet 12 June. The guests were welcomed by L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, respectively.

The reciprocal desire was expressed to further expand contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Colombian National Parliament, which would help strengthen friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Taking part in the talk were A.Y. Rybakov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, other officials, and Colombian Ambassador to the USSR Edmundo Lopez Gomez.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS ADDRESS CADRE TRAINING COURSE

PM131458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Excerpt] Administrators of affairs at union republic Communist Party Central Committees and chiefs of party kraykom and obkom Financial and Economic Departments have finished their course at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for improving the skills of leading party and soviet cadres. They studied topical questions of the theory and practice of improving the developed socialist society, the international activity of the CPSU and Soviet state, and organizational and ideological work of party committees arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the reports and speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The students were addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The classes devoted much attention to questions of the CPSU's economic and social policy at the present stage, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of labor productivity, the reduction of the cost of output, party committees' activity in mobilizing working people to improve work efficiency and quality and intensify the economy, and the successful fulfillment of the plans for the 4th year and the 5-year plan as a whole. Prominence was given to questions concerning the improvement of party organs' work style and work with cadres, the enhancement of Communists' responsibility for observing the CPSU Rules and strengthening party and state discipline, the saving of resources, and the improvement of financial and budget activity.

During the course the students were addressed by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; N. Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; K.M. Bogolyubov, I.N. Dmitriyev, and B.P. Yakovlev, CPSU Central Committee Department chiefs; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; B.I. Gostev, V.V. Zagladin, V.G. Zakharov, and I.I. Skiba, CPSU Central Committee, first deputy department chief; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor; USSR ministers S.P. Burenkov, V.N. Polyakov, and A.I. Yashin; Yu A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental control; V.O. Kulikov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, F.D. Bobkov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; S.G. Zmeul, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture at the USSR Gosstroy; D.I. Antonyuk, deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; and V.I. Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Collegium for Civil Cases and professor at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The students met with radio and television political observers, went to special exhibitions, and acquainted themselves with the work of the Moskovskaya Pravda Publishing House.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT MEETING

PM131440 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed special correspondent's report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined at its regular session topical questions linked with the reform of general educational and vocational schools in the RSFSR and the improvement of the management functions of Chuvash ASSR soviet organs.

The session heard and discussed reports by N.S. Zenchenko, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan; RSFSR Minister of Education G.P. Veselov; and L. P. Prokopyev, chairman of the Chuvash ASSR Council of Ministers.

Several other questions were also examined.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ROLE, TASKS OF PRESS

PM140748 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Press -- A Publicity Instrument"]

[Text] When they pick up the newspaper most people look first at the news of events in the country's life and in the international arena. The press helps people to acquire a deeper knowledge of the present-day situation, formulate their attitude toward events, adopt an active civic stance, and make a substantial personal contribution to the implementation of the tasks of communist construction which our party and people are solving today.

"The widening of people's knowledge of the real state of affairs and of publicity in the work of party and soviet institutions is of invaluable significance for the further development of the Soviet state's democratic foundations," Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted. "The news media have a great part to play in this. They have become somewhat more active of late. But we expect them to produce more profound and interesting materials on life in the country and in the world in general and to be bolder in formulating urgent problems."

Our press is doing a great deal to mobilize urban and rural working people to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the plans and targets of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. Newspapers, television, and radio are supplying regular information on labor collectives' progress on fulfilling their pledges -- to achieve a 1-percent above-plan improvement in labor productivity and a 0.5 percent further reduction in the cost of output. But these times do not always make it clear what reserves are being brought into play at each enterprise and construction site, association, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz. How is the dissemination of front-runners' experience proceeding? What is preventing certain collectives from achieving high results? These and other questions relating to the development of our economy and the improvement of socialist competition efficiency require constant and profound coverage in the press. It is important to be able to look at the individual facts and identify phenomena, see the creative quest of labor competition participants, and convincingly reveal the essential nature of leading experience.

The ability to notice new phenomena, support initiative, and urge people to learn from the best examples -- this is one side of the coin. Journalists are also obliged to reveal in a competent and principled manner the causes of errors and failures and, as V.I. Lenin said, eradicate all that is worthless and indicate who is to blame for the errors and omissions. But press criticism of mismanagement is often too general, sometimes it lacks bite, so to speak; it is leveled at no one inparticular and therefore has little impact. For example, from articles in UDMURTSKAYA PRAVDA and some other papers it is hard to see why in a particular area there has been a decline in work on saving materials, raw material, fuel and energy. Readers of Dzhambul's ZNAMYA TRUDA do not receive enough information on the implementation of the Food Program in the oblast; the paper's materials on this topical theme are descriptive to a fault, but you rarely find in them a serious analysis of the state of affairs.

Soviet people are not only concerned, of course, about what is happening in the economic sphere. As the masters of the country, they have a lively interest in the work of local soviets and the various departments. Some papers and television and radio studios have recently made a much better job of their so-called official section. Substantive interviews with leading staff, including party committee staff, have become more frequent, as have intelligible and accurate commentaries on party resolutions, reports on reception days held by soviets and the activity of soviets' standing commissions, and stories about the fate of deputies' questions and so forth. But, to be frank, materials of this kind are still rather thin.

Rayon and city papers which are meant to be an indispensable source of information about local life are often crammed with reprints from other publications; they publish long-winded, tedious accounts of all manner of meetings and conferences, written in dry, banal language. "You have to stifle a yawn when you read them," V. Matveyev writes to PRAVDA from Baku. "So many platitudes and wishy-washy arguments! I would remind journalists of A.P. Chekhov's words about brevity being the sister of talent. They are highly relevant to newspaper genres."

The reader's observations are correct. Economy of space in a newspaper and in a television or radio broadcast is also necessary in order to be able to increase the information content and reflect more fully the multicolored palette of the day's events. By no means is the editorial board always justified in wanting to provide greater coverage, in effect to write a longer item, to devote a special page or even a two-page spread to a particular topic. Often this results in the exclusion of other material: an article by a worker or a report on a letter, the diary of cultural life, an intimate talk by a specialist or by someone who is an expert in his own field.

The news media in our country are a platform for public opinion. They must adopt a bolder approach to presenting urgent problems for discussion, they should not avoid covering tough questions, and they should not disregard difficulties and shortcomings. The criticism should be truthful and conclusive, it should be constructive, indicating ways of eliminating shortcomings. The golden rule of our journalism is to carefully check every fact -- negative or positive -- prior to publication. When this rule is broken reports appear in the papers about the startup of enterprises which are still being built, and unwarranted generalizations and conclusions are drawn. Instances of this kind must be eradicated from the work of the press.

In directing editorial boards' activity party committees must follow the CPSU Central Committee's demand and improve work on the selection, placement and education of journalists. It is very helpful if party and soviet staff meet with editorial collectives and rural and worker correspondents and provide them with full information on topical questions of life in rayons and cities.

Fully exploiting the press' great potential as a reliable publicity instrument means further increasing its influence on the solution of the tasks of the country's economic and social development and on the communist education of working people.

BOOK ON SOCIALIST IDEAL, REALITY REVIEWED

PM131111 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 p 2

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. Volodin book review under the rubric "Bookshelf": "Steps Toward the Ideal"]

[Text] Reality is a tissue of contradictions, which are the source of its development.

Is it easy for a person just embarking on conscious life to grasp this seemingly not particularly complex thesis which forms one of the cornerstones of our world outlook? Experience indicates that it is not.

Nothing is easier, of course, than to learn this thesis by heart, parrot-fashion, and, to memorize it. Nor is there any special difficulty in applying it to history: Any senior pupil knows that mankind's progress, its transition from one stage of development to the next, higher one, occurs only thanks to social contradictions and in the course of an acute struggle between the various classes which finds its extreme expression in revolutions ("the locomotives of history," as Marx once described them). And regarding the present-day class struggle, I think that our young people are sufficiently well versed in the rudiments of political knowledge.

Naturally, we must not relax and close our eyes to the fact that for various reasons young people still sometimes relapse into a naive, but by no means harmless apolitical attitude, which is fraught with many dangers. There is no doubt, however, that on the whole Soviet young people are characterized by a sense of class and social allegiance.

But understanding the complexity of the immediate reality in which Soviet young people embark on their working careers and comprehending the internal nonantagonistic contradictions of our present-day society, the society of real socialism, is quite a different matter.

The tasks currently confronting our country are extraordinarily demanding and responsible. Being equal to this responsibility, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, means "rolling up your sleeves and joining wholeheartedly in this hard and multifaceted work which the party defines as improving developed socialism. This comprehensively considered scientific formula forms ...the basis of the new edition of the CPSU Program which is to be adopted at the 27th party congress -- a program drawn up for a long historical period."

Sometimes, having discovered that the surrounding world does not fully coincide with the social ideal whose realization Marx, Engels, and Lenin called for and whose practical implementation mnay preceding generations struggled for, some young people begin to grumble and even become indignant.... In any case, one sometimes comes up against questions such as: How come? Why is socialist reality not as ideally good and harmonious as we were taught at school? (And why make a secret of it -- many people were taught precisely that). Why do shortcomings, disproportions, contradictions, and conflicts exist under socialism? Why are we unable to meet all our needs directly, and why are our aims not always realized, or realized in not quite the way we wanted or dreamed of? What is the relationship between the communist ideal and our life, between the theoretical Marxist-Leninist concept of the future and present-day practice?

A newly published book by V.A. Pechenev entitled "The Socialist Ideal and Real Socialism" (Footnote) (V.A. Pechenev: "The Socialist Ideal and Real Socialism" ["Sotsialisticheskiy Ideal i Realnyy Sotsializm,"]. Moscow. Political Literature Publishing House, 1984) is permeated with the desire to answer these questions as thoroughly and concretely as possible without sidestepping controversial points, as it were.

The book is intended primarily for ideological workers, particularly those who engage professionally in criticism of the ideological opponents of our world outlook and our system.

It is well known that the question of the correlation of the theory of scientific socialism, whose main foundations were laid by Marx and Engels, and the society of real socialism is the subject of most malicious and at times very sophisticated speculation in many works by bourgeois "Marxologists," "Sovietologists," social democratic reformists, and revisionists of every stripe.

Not restricting himself to unmasking and providing a differentiated critique of the concepts of these motley foes of socialism and Marxism-Leninism, who often pretend to be speaking on behalf of "genuine," "humane" socialism and the "authentic" Marx while actually trying, in the author's words, "to deprive real socialism of its communist perspective," V.A. Pechenev subjects to careful analysis the actual problems around which this speculation is concocted to order.

The spirit of his work is determined primarily by the idea of social realism called for by our party's latest decisions. The core of the author's theoretical and in many respects innovative reflections consists of a close study of the question of the "distance," in every case historically determined, between the communist or socialist ideal and socialist reality. In other words, of the objective, socially conditioned "tension" between them, which expresses a real (and moreover a vital) contradiction of society's development toward socialism and under socialism.

"The ideal and its acutal realization...To some people they may appear, and often do appear, to be identical, or at any rate inseparable from each other. In reality there is always is something that 'separates' and 'divorces' them in social space and time -- the very process of the translation of the ideal into reality is lengthy and consists not only of red-letter days but also of grim workdays of revolutionary struggle and revolutionary creation," the author writes.

It is with great interest that one reads the pages of V.A. Pechenev's book on which he engages in principled polemics with those who embellish the true state of affairs in the socialist world, who, so to speak, idealize our reality and, voluntarily or otherwise, "adjust" the ideals of Marx, Engels, and Lenin to the existing reality. However, problems, sometimes vitally important problems which urgently demand resolution, are glossed over, eclipsed, or masked in the process.

In this context the author rightly describes the danger inherent in such "social imagination." At the same time, V.A. Pechenev notes the unconstructiveness of the position of those representatives of the social sciences who are at a loss when confronted with the contradictions which permeate our life and simply try to write them off a "vestiges of the past" or influence of the bourgeois West. Needless to say, the author does not ignore either of these factors.

The thrust of the critical assessment he gives lies elsewhere: Although the fallacious theory which claimed that the development of socialism as a new social system would be free from conflicts and contradictions has on the whole been eliminated, the tendency to attribute a negative meaning to the term "contradiction" and to regard contradictions not as the source of development but merely as shortcomings, flaws, or manifestations of some kind of deficiency has not been overcome. "And although this one-sided, incorrect approach has been debunked -- and more than once -- at the highest political level, it still crops up in propaganda and certain social science works, and, regrettably, not all that rarely."

In developing his main theme, the author naturally touches upon a number of related problems (and sometimes even subjects them to a special detailed examination). These include such theoretically important and practically significant problems as the dialectics of the end and the means; humanism and revolutionary violence; the Communists' attitude to the question of the possibilities of a peaceful path to socialism; the dependence of the development of the revolutionary process on the spiritual and moral experience of the broad people's mass and on the moral character of the political leaders; the relationship between morality and politics; spontaneity under socialism; and the diversity of the historical process.

Analyzing them, V.A. Pechenev puts forward and develops ideas and concepts which will doubtless evoke a lively response from philosophers, sociologists, ethicists, and representatives of other sectors of Marxist social science.

I believe the book's actual content will interest primarily the young reader and will help him to gain a better understanding of the greatness of our communist ideal and at the same time to avoid naively romantic notions about the simplicity and ease with which it can be attained. And -- most importantly -- it will help him acquire a life stance which organically combines a selfless aspiration toward the great goal with the practical implementation of that goal -- the routine day-to-day work which we all have to do.

SHORTCOMINGS, FRAUD REPORTED IN ROSTOV OBLAST

PM140904 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 June in its First Edition carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by its Rostov-na-Donu correspondent M. Kryukov titled "Let Us Be Exacting. The Party Obkom and Work With Cadres."

Kryukov begins his article:

"Last year Rostov Obkom Bureau discussed instances of misrepresentation and exaggerated reporting in the procurement of agricultural produce in Verkhnedonskiy Rayon. For example, some farms did not produce any vegetables, but obtained fictitious documents of their production from the procurement office. As a result, they reported a 112-percent plan fulfillment in 1982 (almost toprankers!). In actual fact, the plan was only 50 percent fulfilled. They bought eggs from outside, and later counted them as part of their plan fulfillment."

The author goes on to list several examples of malfeasance by farm officials "for the plan's sake, " and says that A. Mrykhin, first secretary of the raykom, claimed that he "was not informed," asserts that "everyone was interested only in plan fulfillment figures," and accuses a "former kolkhoz chairman who came to the correspondent's office to defend himself" of "10 years of disastrous management" at the kolkhoz.

Kryukov then cites several examples of good economic management in the oblast, and goes on:

"Nevertheless, the criteria for assessing workers have clearly shifted over the last few years in the oblast. More and more often businesslike efficiency and enterprise have come to mean the ability to fulfill the plan at any cost, 'to manage,' 'to get things together,' 'to come out on top.' But is the person honest? Is he loyal to his party duty? Does personal gain cloud his judgement? Less attention was given to these aspects. Moral-political qualities were not studied in depth.

"And the result -- like muddy water lapping on a clean shore -- numerous instances of improper behavior by leading workers of different ranks have surfaced. This is especially so in trade, public catering, and automobile transport. A large group of trade workers has been arrested. Among them were K. Budnitskiy, chief of the oblast trade administration, three of his deputies, and chiefs of several city trade administrations. They had taken the path of extortion, bribery, and other machinations. V. Suprun, chief of the public catering administration, is under investigation.

"The rot of bribe-taking had deeply set in. One took bribes for unauthorized allocation of building materials, another for the hospitalization of sick people, yet another for giving a student good marks..."

The author then describes in general terms the negative effects of such phenomena, speaks of the need for greater exactingness by party organizations, and concludes:

"The undervaluing of work with cadres led to grave errors and blunders. The obkom secretariat and its departments failed to live up to the present high requirements. They lost their Leninist principledness in assessing workers. And unprincipledness does not come out of the blue. It is the result of a lack of objectivity in evaluating one's own work, it is when people speak loudly of successes and very quietly of shortcomings.

"A detailed analysis of work with cadres is now in progress in the oblast party organs. The errors have been openly discussed at the oblast conference of leading cadres and at meetings of the oblast party organization aktiv. It is important to further strengthen the atmosphere of exactingness and implacability toward deviations from our moral standards and to more resolutely combat narrow pragmantism. The oblast law enforcement organs have been especially active recently. There is increasingly tangible party support for their efforts. But the trend toward the consolidation of law and order must be reinforced. This accords with the CPSU Central Committee directives. It also accords with the interests of Communists and all honest working people.

UZBEK PARTY CHIEF REPRIMANDS SEVERAL OFFICIALS

PM140836 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[Letter from I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "PRAVDA Reported. What Has Been Done?": "Behind the Suppression of Criticism"]

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee reports that the article "The Strong Man from Mirzachul," published in PRAVDA 25 April, was discussed at a session of the Central Committee Bureau. The resolution adopted notes that the article correctly and promptly revealed shortcomings in the work by the Mirzachulskiy Raykom regarding the leadership of the rayon newspaper DOSTYK. The party raykom and its secretaries B. Serikov and Z. Umarova allowed their leadership of the press organ to slacken. Instead of actively supporting the newspaper's principled statements, they took the path of covering up the illegal activities of B. Toksanbayev, chief of the workers' supply department at the Dzhizakstepstroy territorial administration, who persecuted journalist S. Saparova for her criticism of shortcomings in trade.

The party raykom was also unprincipled in its approach toward examining repeated reports by the editorial board concerning instances of formal replies and disregard for the newspaper's critical reports by leaders of many rayon organizations and institutions. Nor did Dzhizak Obkom take the necessary prompt measures to eliminate the instances of improper reaction to press reports.

Note was taken of the fact that, by a resolution of Dzhizak Obkom Bureau, B. Serikov, first secretary of Mirzachulskiy Raykom, has been severely reprimanded and his service record has been endorsed, and Z. Umarova, secretary of the party raykom, has been reprimanded and her service record has been endorsed, for slackening the party leadership of the rayon newspaper's editorial board, an unprincipled attitude toward the newspaper's criticism, and liberalism toward suppressors of criticism, all of which have resulted in diminishing the prestige of the press organ. B. Toksanbayev has been expelled from the CPSU and dismissed from his duties for applying unlawful methods for the purpose of vengeance, blackmailing rayon newspaper staffer S. Saparova, persecuting her for her criticism, and violating the rules of Soviet trade within the system of workers' supply sections. P. Zhunisbekov, director of the Segizbayev Sovkhoz, has been dismissed from his duties, severely reprimanded, and his service record has been endorsed for failing to react to critical reports by the rayon newspaper, rudeness and arrogance toward press staffers, and instances of squandering land under personal cultivation and failing to observe the rules of crop rotation.

Mirzachulskiy Raykom and Dzhizak Oblispolkom's Internal Affairs Administration have been instructed to examine the question of instituting party and disciplinary proceedings against Ya. Temirov, chief of the rayon Department of Internal Affairs, for crude violations of socialist legality and slackening political education work among the department's staff. K. Beysekov, deputy chief of Mirzachulskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, has been severely reprimanded and his service record has been endorsed for persecuting journalist S. Saparova for her criticism. The oblispolkom's Internal Affairs Administration has been instructed to examine the question of whether he can remain at his present post. The oblast agro-industrial association has been instructed to investigate the state of affairs in Mirzachulskiy Rayon sovkhozes regarding crop rotation, rational utilization of land, and instances of illegal allocation of land for private cultivation, and to remit the material concerning the guilty persons to the prosecution organs.

The editorial boards of newspapers and journals and the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have been instructed to take measures to enhance the ideological content and effectiveness of press, television, and radio program material, aim at providing prompt reports without fail about the practical measures taken as a result of press reports, and resolutely combat the instances of formal replies.

The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, have been asked to step up their leadership of mass news and propaganda media and enhance their militancy and prestige. They must actively support principled press reports and resolutely halt the instances of formal replies, red tape, suppression of criticism, and persecution for criticism.

DEATH OF AUTHOR V. CHIVILIKHIN ANNOUNCED

LD122102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Soviet literature has suffered a grave loss. Vladimir Alekseyevich Chivilikhin, prominent Soviet prose-writer, Communist winner of USSR and RSFSR State Prizes and winner of the Lenin Komsomol Prize, has died at the age of 57. The obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state and prominent figures in literature and the arts, says:

During his years of creative work, Vladimir Alekseyevich Chivilikhin wrote talented works devoted to the achievements of the Soviet people in the building of communism. A result of great effort on the part of Vladimir Alekseyevich Chivilikhin, in which his talent as an artist and researcher was clearly revealed, was the novel "Memory" ["Pamyat"], which quite rightly gained broad public recognition.

Vladimir Alekseyevich Chivilikhin devoted much strength and energy to public work. He was elected secretary of the Board of the Moscow Writers' Organization of the RSFSR Writers' Union, and was a member of the Boards of the USSR and RSFSR Writers' Unions. Vladimir Alekseyevich Chivilikhin's merits in the development of Soviet literature were acknowledged by two Orders, a Badge of Honor, and medals. The image of the writer-Communist, Vladimir Alekseyevich Chivilikhin, will remain forever in the memory of Soviet people, the obituary says.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW AKTIV ON CONSTRUCTION

PM131943 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving Capital Construction"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of Moscow city's party, soviet, trade union, and economic aktiv was held yesterday in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. Its agenda was: "The Tasks of Moscow City's Party, Soviet, Trade Union, and Economic Organizations in Fulfilling the Resolution Adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on Improving the Planning, Organization, and Management of Capital Construction."

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report.

The following spoke at the meeting: A.A. Nizovtseva, first secretary of the Krasnogvardeyskiy CPSU Raykom; V.V. Sukhotskiy, chief of the Moscow City Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction; I.A. Kotov, manager of the Mosvodokanalstroy Trust; B.N. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and chairman of the Moscow City Planning Commission; N.N. Lavrov, leader of an installation team at the Mosspetsmontazh Trust's No 120 Construction Administration; G.V. Makarevich, chief of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Architectural Planning; and G.N. Kaminskiy, chief of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Industrial Construction.

The aktiv meeting adopted a resolution.

The following took part in the aktiv meeting's work: V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Departments; P.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, I.D. Pisarev, and V.P. Trushin, secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom; I.Ye. Klochkov, secretary of the Moscow Obkom; S.M. Kolomin and N.S. Trofimov, first deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom; I.N. Ponomarev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy and chairman of the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture; members and candidate members of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau; and leaders of a number of ministries, departments, and main administrations for constructions.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, V.V. Grishin said, have adopted a resolution on improving the planning, organization, and management of capital construction. The adoption of this policy document is new evidence of the constant attention shown by the CPSU Central Committee and the government to questions of capital construction.

The party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that the development of all the national economic sectors, the further improvement of the Soviet people's well-being and living conditions, and the strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might depend to no small degree on the success of capital construction.

After describing the main provisions of this most important document in detail, V.V. Grishin emphasized that the resolution of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers is of great significance for the development of Moscow, where a large capital construction program is being implemented.

The Moscow Gorkom Bureau and the Moscow Gorispolkom have adopted a resultion "On the Tasks of Party, Soviet, and Economic Organizations in Fulfilling the Resolution Adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on Improving the Planning, Organization, and Management of Capital Construction."

Measures to improve capital construction in light of the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have been approved.

They were elaborated by the Moscow City Planning Commission, the Moscow Gorispolkom's main construction administrations, and other organizations.

These documents must become an action program for the party gorkom and raykoms, rayispolkoms, party organizations and economic leaders on construction sites and in planning organizations, enterprises belonging to the construction materials industry and the construction industry, and organizations purchasing or supplying equipment and materials and everyone who is part of the construction process.

The fulfillment of the planned measures must become the business of the entire Moscow City CPSU organization, the soviets, and leaders of main administrations, construction sites, labor collectives, enterprises, and organizations.

Moscow's construction workers are carrying out a great deal of work and are implementing measures to improve the result of construction work as a whole. The main technical and economic indicators for the first 3 years of the plan have been fulfilled. The planned amount of well-equipped housing, consumer facilities, industrial production units, consumer goods enterprises, and enterprises involved in tackling the Food Program has been constructed. The construction targets for agricultural facilities in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone have been met.

Muscovites' transportation services have improved. New subway lines have come into operation and major transport routes, bridges, and pedestrian underpasses have been constructed.

Moscow's construction workers are successfully meeting the targets set by the CPSU Central Committee and the government for the construction of housing and consumer facilities in the cities of Nizhnevartovsk, Tynda, and other regions of the country.

The city's construction workers are also doing quite well in the 4th year of the 11th 5-year Plan. The plan targets for the first 4 months in terms of assimilating set capital investment quotas, volume of contract work, and commissioning of industrial-production, housing, civil construction, and engineering projects have been fulfilled. The construction of school buildings, trade facilities, and fruit and vegetable storehouses is being carried out in an organized way this year. Socialist pledges for an above-plan increase in labor productivity by 1 percent in the city have generally been met.

All this is the result of selfless work by the many-thousands-strong detachment of workers, engineers, technicians, and employees in the capital construction sector and the daily party-organizational and educational activity of party raykoms, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs.

At the same time the shortcomings and unresolved problems in capital construction noted in the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are entirely typical of construction in Moscow, too.

The state of affairs in this important sector continues to cause concern. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, construction workers were allowed to get behind in fulfilling the plan for commissioning hospital accommodation, general commodity warehouses, heating supply capacities, gas and heating systems, and certain other installations, which creates some difficulties regarding the final fulfillment of the 5-year plan regarding these indicators.

The situation that has developed in certain types of construction requires that urgent measures be taken to increase the pace of work and eliminate the backlog. Matters must be organized in such a way as to ensure that every site commissioned this year is immediately staffed with workers and supplied with materials, machinery, and mechanisms.

The diversion of construction and installation workers to sites which are of secondary importance and outside the plan must be regarded as a violation of state and party discipline. This will meet the requirements of the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The fulfillment of the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, V.V. Grishin continued, requires the presence of a balanced and economically sound plan -- a plan which brings together into a unified whole all the links of the construction process: the planning organizations, the customer services, contractual construction organizations, construction industry enterprises, and transportation.

It has to be admitted that the city planning commission, the economic services of Moscow Gorispolkom's main administrations for construction, and ministerial and departmental contractual organizations, are still not carrying out this work to the required standard.

The faulty practice of dispersing capital investments too thinly over numerous projects has not been eradicated in the city. The inclusion of sizable numbers of projects with only meager finance in the construction organizations' plans, which leads to construction schedules becoming extended over a long period, is still continuing.

It happens that main construction administrations' include in their programs work which falls outside their specialist field and capital repair work, including that for ministries which have their own construction and repair organizations.

This year, like last year, we have failed to achieve the smooth commissioning of facilities. As a result the largest percentage of commissioning for all kinds of construction is envisaged for the fourth quarter. This leads to inevitable rush work and creates difficulties with completing the capital construction plans at the end of the year.

Plan targets are being set without in-depth study and are out of balance with the capacities of construction and installation organizations. The amount of construction and installation work according to itemized lists often differs from the amount set according to the main construction administrations' contractual work program.

The approved plans are amended downward annually and many alterations are made to them in the course of the year. Permission is granted for the fulfillment of work not envisaged in the plan, and this entails a reduction in the number of planned installations and the nonassimilation of capital investment allocated to the Moscow Gorispolkom. Last year, for example, in the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Construction of Engineering Installations alone the targets for 19 trusts were amended.

The Moscow Gorispolkom and the Moscow City Planning Commission must adopt decisive measures to radically improve the planning of capital construction in light of the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

A radical improvement in the planning of the construction of housing and public and consumer installations in the next 2 years must become the paramount consideration in this work. It is essential to ensure prompt formulation and approval by the Moscow Gorispolkom of the plan and schedule for work on each individual project in the second planning year. No alternations whatsoever to the 2-year plan can be permitted.

Installations which have already been under construction for a long time must be carefully investigated. Measures must be taken to reduce the amount of unfinished construction in the next 3 or 4 years and to bring these installations into line with the existing normatives.

This applies particularly to industrial production installations built by the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Industrial Construction.

In light of the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the industrial construction sections of the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Moscow must be based on sound economic calculations and arguments.

When examining the proposals of ministries and departments regarding the volumes of construction work, one must proceed from an analysis of industrial enterprises' use of existing capacities and the efficiency with which fixed capital operates. Here it must be an immutable law and a duty for everyone to incorporate in the plan only those projects which are provided with the necessary finance, comprehensive planning and technical documentation to a high standard, equipment, and an available site.

When drawing up the draft plan for 1985 and for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, modernization, retooling, and the introduction of advanced production processes and modern equipment ensuring increased labor productivity and the elimination of difficult and harmful production conditions must constitute the basis policy for boosting capacities.

The city's industrial construction program must be formulated and approved in such a way as to ensure that the deadlines set for the commissioning of capacities and installations are met without fail. For this one must ensure a balance between the amount of contractual work and the capacities of the contractual construction organizations and a rational combination of work on projects scheduled for commissioning and those still under construction.

Questions of improving the organization and management of capital construction occupy an important place in the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Moscow Gorispolkom's main construction administrations are carrying out work to improve the organization and management of capital construction. Thus the Moscow City Soviet's Main Administration of the Construction Materials and Construction Compenents Industry, for example, has created in recent years major production associations manufacturing reinforced concrete, joinery, ceramic, and other structures, items, and materials, which have, to a certain extent, improved the provision of the city's construction sites with these products.

The Moscow City Soviet's Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work has created specialized associations carrying out a complete work cycle of preparation, installation and startup, which have displayed highly efficient production activity.

However, this work on the whole is being carried out inadequately. They have not fully gone over to two-tier and three-tier labor organization in the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction and the Moscow City Soviet Main Administrations, which are now impeding the construction process, continue to exist.

The Moscow Gorispolkom must prepare and introduce proposals to install order into the whole municipal construction system. It is essential to completely eliminate the multiple tiers in the construction process. The role of general construction trusts and associations must be enhanced. Their construction base must be strengthened. And their work must be coordinated with the transportation organizations.

There are quite a number of construction organizations in the city carrying out only small amounts of work. As a rule, these are unprofitable subunits. The construction organizations must be strengthened by the merging of small-scale subunits.

One must proceed in the direction of creating major construction and installation production associations specializing in particular kinds of construction -- health installations or administrative and other buildings.

The relations between a general contracting trust and the other organizations must be based on financial autonomy and must ensure that the final goal of prompt commissioning is met. The economic indicators for general contracting and subcontracting organizations must be uniform.

It is also necessary to provide for the possibility of using general contracting trusts on a territorial basis by assigning them to particular territorial capital construction administrations. We have experience of this in industrial construction. The Zelenogradstroy Construction and Installation Association, which is successfully carrying out industrial and civil construction work in the city of Zelenograd, operates within the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Industrial Construction.

Measures must be carried out to improve the capital repair of buildings and facilities. The amount of planned preventive maintenance of the existing housing stock, as well as work connected with the replanning of accomodation, must be accelerated.

There are many historic buildings and historical and architectural monuments in the city in need of attention. A specialized repair and restoration trust must be created within the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for Repair and Restoration of Housing and Public Buildings, reinforcing it with skilled specialist cadres and providing it with the necessary equipment.

Improvements in the work of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for Service Infrastructure Construction, which has allowed production activity indicators to deteriorate in recent years, must become the focus of particular attention. This main administration's construction organizations are behind in providing service infrastructure facilities and are not ensuring the preferential preparation of areas undergoing development. Measures are not being taken to raise the production standard on projects, too many excavations are being carried out in the city, and areas are not being made right until long after work has been completed.

The work load of this main administration's trusts must be studied and the trusts must be freed from work falling outside their specialized field by focusing their efforts on building main service infrastructure facilities and other installations necessary to ensure the normal functioning of the city's service infrastructure. The amount of work being carried out for ministries and departments must be reduced.

The party Central Committee particularly stresses the unacceptability of any reduction in the amount of construction and installation work being carried out.

Last year the amount of construction and installation work carried out by the Moscow Gorispolkom's contractual organizations through their own efforts fell, representing 99.3 percent of the 1982 figure, and all the leading main administrations -- the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction, the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Industrial Construction, and the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for Service Infrastructure Construction -- allowed a reduction in work performed to occur.

This is due considerably to a failure in the city to carry out essential work in building up construction capacities and developing one's own production base. Existing capacities are quite frequently directed toward secondary projects or are diverted to work for various departments which have a sufficient work force and resources of their own.

The prevailing situation must be rectified. Measures must be taken to increase the main administrations' construction capacities by at least 15-20 percent by the end of the current 5-year plan.

The Moscow City Planning Commission and the main construction administrations must step up this work in line with the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and must devise in good time a department, within the 5-year plans, for the development of the production capacities of construction and installation organizations and construction materials enterprises, and allocate the necessary capital investments for this.

It is essential to set about organizing labor on construction sites more energetically. Often the leaders of construction organizations request additional staff, but organize their labor poorly. Such wastefulness in the use of working time, given the prevailing manpower shortage in the city, is unacceptable.

The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum set party and trade union organization and labor collectives the task of achieving in the current year a 1-percent increase in labor productivity above the plan and a 0.5-percent reduction in the prime cost of output and of construction work.

Labor collectives have now adopted socialist pledges which provide for the fulfillment of the set targets. But these will not be fulfilled of their own accord. Painstaking work in implementing them is required.

Construction workers are correctly posing questions about the provision of construction sites with highly productive equipment. At the same time, the state of affairs regarding the use of existing machinery, mechanisms, and small-scale mechanization systems is being improved only slowly. Most cranes, excavators, and bulldozers on construction sites are operated only on a one-shift basis.

Vigorous measures must also be taken to instill the necessary order here. It is necessary to organize efficient work shifts, to operate 3-shift working on building installation, and to organize a 1 and 1/2 or a 2-shift system for construction equipment. Daylight must be used to the utmost, especially during the summer period.

The extensive use of the team contract method is an effective means for raising labor productivity. The use of this reserve requires no material expenditure and enables work to be carried out economically. However, we are only slowly developing the positive experience built up in the construction in Moscow.

One in three trusts belonging to the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work and the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Industrial Construction is failing to meet the control target for introducing the [Team contract. This work is not being carried out at all in one in six construction administrations belonging to the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction.

The start-to-finish flowline contract, which establishes a chain encompassing plant, production equipment assembly trust, transportation, and site, is not being applied. It is being used, for example, in only 5 percent of the administrations belonging to the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction and in only 3 percent of those coming under the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Industrial Construction.

However, the work experience of pacesetting collectives graphically shows the considerable advantages of this form of labor organization. A number of organizations often only appear to be introducing a team contract. Around 7 percent of financially autonomous teams' contracts are broken through the fault of the administration.

As a rule, no one takes responsibility for this and such instances are not receiving proper appraisal by party committees and bureaus.

All these shortcomings must be firmly rectified. The energetic dissemination of the team contract must become the direct duty of all leaders and must occupy a fitting place in the work of party organizations on all construction sites.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set the task of considerably improving the quality of projects being commissioned, to prevent defects and poor finishing in construction, and to be more exacting toward builders, especially toward the chief engineers of trusts and construction and specialized administrations, regarding the observance of the norms and rules of production work. It is necessary to create model installations to serve as a standard for the organization of construction where advanced methods of work can be taught.

Much has to be done to enhance plant readiness and the quality of the products and materials arriving at construction sites.

Not only economic leaders, but also the party organizations of construction sites, planning institutes, and enterprises belonging to the construction materials industry must ensure construction quality.

It is necessary to wage a decisive campaign for work quality and the commissioning of installations free of defects and imperfections, to generate the enthusiasm of workers for this cause, and to enhance everywhere the responsibility of team leaders, foremen, and work superintendents. More active use must be made of measures providing moral and material incentives for high-quality work.

Uninterrupted construction work depends in no small measure on the efficiency of material and technical supply. A major base for the construction materials industry and the construction industry, capable of meeting construction sites' every requirement, has been created in the city.

However, construction sites are often in turmoil because of late or unsatisfactory [netekhnologichnyy] deliveries of parts, structures, ready-mixed concrete, and mortar. Measures must be taken to improve the batching system and to make better use of the work experience of housing construction combines.

At certain times during the year considerable difficulties emerge in the city regarding construction workers' supplies of cement, lumber, timber, and cable. It is to be hoped that the USSR Gossnab and the relevant ministries and departments will take the appropriate measures to ensure that Moscow's construction sites are supplied with the materials and products needed for construction work.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution stresses the need to increase the client organizations' responsibility for the situation in capital construction.

A system has taken shape in the city concerning the establishment of a single client for the building apartment blocks and cultural and consumer facilities. The Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Capital Construction has now taken upon itself and is monitoring about 85 percent of the capital investments allocated to such purposes. This makes it possible to establish a better link between questions of planning and the siting of construction work and to coordinate the activities of all participants in the construction process.

However, the activity of the single client needs major improvement. Influence on questions of long-term planning, on the release and assimilation of new areas earmarked for construction work, and on the provision of construction organizations with the necessary documentation is poor.

In addition to the Main Administration of Capital Construction, the clients' functions are also carried out in the city by a large number of enterprises and organizations belonging to ministries and departments which, in a number of instances, have been failing to ensure that construction sites receive planning and technical documentation, finance, and equipment on time.

For example, because of a lack of planning and technical documentation the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Industrial Construction has not been able to begin work for 6 months now on the initial shell of the Voykov Chemical Plant. There is confusion in deliveries of scarce equipment to projects at the Krasnyy Ploletariy Plant. But these construction projects are very important not just for the city but for the country as well. The responsibility for this situation must be borne by the relevant ministries and departments which are accountable for the state plan as much as are construction workers.

The planning organizations of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Architectural Planning are doing some work to improve the architectural aspect of the city's new construction projects, to raise the standard of the industrialization of capital construction, and to reduce its prime costs. New structures for apartment blocks featuring improved thermotechnical qualities, restrooms in cultural and consumer projects, and much more have recently been devised and are being assimilated by industry.

The Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Architectural Planning must soon formulate and submit proposals on further improving planning and estimate work, on enhancing the role of experts and planning organizations, and on increasing the personal responsibility of officials for the technical and economic standard of planning decisions, for ensuring that the estimated cost of construction is reliable and that it is observed when work is being planned.

The Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Capital Construction and the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Architectural Planning must examine the degree to which the projects due to be commissioned in 1985-1986 are being provided with good quality plans and estimates and must not allow nonstandard or individual plans to be used for buildings and installations that are technically not complex.

The fullfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution requires better work from the city's party, soviet, trade union, and economic organizations. Party raykoms and primary party organizations must increase the party's influence on improving the planning, organization, and administration of capital construction. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of economic cadres for the improvement of construction production and for the unconditional fulfillment by all enterprises and organizations of the plan targets for the commissioning of production capacities and projects. The measures that are being adopted should provide the basis for the fulfillment of the plan for this year and for the 5-year plan period as a whole, for increasing labor productivity in construction by 1 percent above the plan, and for reducing prime costs in construction by 0.5 percent.

The Moscow Gorispolkom and rayispolkoms must strive persistently to enhance the role of local soviets in economic and cultural construction and to consistently increase their responsibility for the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and social and cultural projects. Soviets are responsible for everything that takes place on their territory.

It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of soviets' monitoring of the work of management organs. It is necessary to ensure that soviets evaluate the activity of officials and economic leaders thoroughly and objectively and increase cadres' responsibility.

It is necessary to improve the practical preparation and holding of sessions of standing commissions on capital construction and to make fuller use of them to uncover existing reserves, criticize shortcomings, and formulate comprehensively validated decisions.

Trade union organizations must considerably raise the standard of work to further improve all forms of socialist competition in construction and to focus the efforts of all labor collectives on ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plan and of socialist pledges. Greater attention must be paid to creating the conditions necessary for highly productive and safe work; greater exactingness must be shown toward economic leaders for providing the appropriate living conditions and for organizing workers' services at construction sites.

Leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations of construction, of ministry and department contracting organizations, and of associations, trusts, and enterprises must formulate and implement specific measures to increase the efficiency of construction production, to reduce the time taken over construction, and to improve its quality. It is necessary to comprehensively improve the organizational structure of management, to strive for the further development of industrial methods of construction and the introduction of progressive planning solutions, and to improve the organization of work on every construction site.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed the confidence that party, soviet, and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, construction and installation workers, and other participants in construction, guided by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and of CPSU Central Committee plenums and by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, will do everything necessary to fundamentally improve capital construction and to successfully fulfill the plans for Moscow's economic and social development.

BRIEFS

KIROVAKAN INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIVES -- The collectives of Kirovakan industrial enterprises concluded the past 4 months with high production results. An additional R2.5 million worth of output has been produced. The S. Shagumyan Sewing Production Association has reported the completion of the 4-and-1/2-month plan. The Avtomatika and the Avtokena machine building factories and the furniture production association collectives have fulfilled the plan by 103 percent in the past 4 months. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 May 84 p 1 GF]

ARMENIAN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES -- The collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises and associations have considerably increased the production of consumer goods this year and improved their quality. During the past 4 months, the republic's industry has produced over R1.5 billion (in retail prices) of consumer products; that is, millions of rubles over the projected plan. [Text] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 May 84 p 1 GF]

RESIDENTIAL AREAS COMMISSIONED -- In the first quarter of this year apartment blocks comprising 74,700 square meters of general use area have been commissioned in the republic on the basis of the capital investments; that is, the projected plan has been fulfilled by 103.8 percent. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 May 84 p 1 GF]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS NEW YEPISHEV BOOK

PM131407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 Second Edition p 2

["New Books" review by Candidate of Historical Sciences Colonel General F. Mazhayev: "In the Light of Modern Requirements"]

[Text] Party-political work occupies a special position in resolving the tasks of Soviet military construction. The Communist Party sees this work as a powerful means of ensuring the troops's firm morale and the high standards of combat ability and combat readiness in the Soviet Armed Forces. Its influence extends to literally all aspects of the life and activity of the troops and naval forces.

Army General A. Yepishev's book "Topical Questions of Party-Political Work in the Army and the Navy" (Footnote) (A.A. Yepishev, "Aktualnyye Voprosy Partiyno-Politicheskoy Raboty v Armii i na Flote," Military Literature Publishing House, 1984, 223 pages, price R1.30) reveals the CPSU's leading and guiding role in military building, comprehensively analyzes the historical experience in building and consolidating the political organs and party organizations in the Soviet Armed Forces, and examines the most important questions of organizational, ideological, and party organizational work in the Army and Navy in light of the party's present-day requirements.

The work analyzes profoundly and from positions of principle the most important problems and tasks of party-political work in the Army and the Navy on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory, the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, party Central Committee resolutions on military questions, and modern military theory viewpoint.

V.I. Lenin's elaboration of the theoretical foundations for establishing and building a new type of Army, the Army of the world's first worker and peasant state, was an event of historic importance. The book examines, in light of Lenin's teaching about the defense of the socialist fatherland, the class nature, purpose and functions of the socialist state's Army, which determine the contents and trends of party-political work.

The Communist Party is the leading and guiding force of the socialist Army. Its activity in leading the Armed Forces covers a wide range of questions: elaborating the theoretical problems of military construction, including military doctrine and the full range of measures for the technical equipping of the Army and Navy, training and placing military cadres, conducting party-political work, developing the basic principles for organizing the combat training of servicemen, and improving the system of training for reserves those who have had military instruction.

The most important avenue of the CPSU's military policy is to develop and consolidate the material, sociopolitical, and spiritual foundations of the Soviet state's defense capability and the combat might of its Armed Forces.

The strict observance of the principles of party leadership of the Armed Forces, elaborated by V.I. Lenin and tested by time, is a reliable guarantee for the successful implementation of the complex range of questions of CPSU military policy. They include the unity of political and military leadership; a scientific approach; centralism and collective leadership; differentiation of the functions of party and military organs; development of the political activity and creative initiative of the masses; active, continuous, and purposeful party-political work; and others. These fundamental and scientifically substantiated provisions are steadfastly implemented in life by military councils, commanders, political organs, and party organizations.

The author emphasizes that the party's leading role in military building increases in proportion with the growing complexity of the tasks being resolved by the Armed Forces. This is determined by the complexity of the processes occurring in the world arena which make increasingly high demands on the analysis of the military-political situation and the taking of prompt and effective measures against possible aggression. The party is called upon to resolve an increasingly broad circle of problems concerning the sociopolitical, military-technical, and spiritual-ideological development of society and affecting the building and training of the Army and Navy.

We can see particularly clearly, from the heights that have been scaled by the country, how V.I. Lenin and the party improved the structure of political organs and the party-political apparatus to correspond with the tasks and organization of the new-type Army and amended their forms with due consideration for the requirements of the specific historical situation. One reads with interest the sections on "Defending the Revolutionary Gains," "In the Fire of Harsh Trials," and "At the Present Stage," which show the activity of political organs during the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, and in the postwar period right through to our days.

Now, as in the past, the political organs combine the execution of party-political and military-administrative functions. The party has developed the political organs into the most expedient and most effective form of leadership of party-political work. They have proved themselves to be the party's militant organs, tireless organizers of party-political work, and skillful leaders of party and Komsomol organizations.

Covering the principles of party-political work, the Leninist style in military cadres' work, and the activity of party and Komsomol organizations, the author defines party-political work as the scientifically substantiated system of the CPSU's political, ideological, and organizational activity aimed at enhancing the combat readiness of troops and naval forces and molding among servicemen a scientific world outlook and lofty moral-political, combat, and psychological qualities.

The book examines in detail the work of party organizations in the Army and Navy. The primary party organizations in the Soviet Armed Forces are a combat detachment of the CPSU. They operate in the very midst of the mass of servicemen and comprise the political nucleus of servicemen's collectives, and their entire work is an active contribution to the implementation of party policy in the sphere of consolidating the country's defense capability and the combat might of the Armed Forces. Over 90 percent of Army personnel are Communists or Komsomol members. Almost all Communists are specialists with improved class proficiency or masters.

Komsomol members, who form the majority of personnel in units and ships and devote their energy, knowledge, and enthusisam to the common cause, work in every single sector of the Soviet Armed Forces. Together with the Communists, the young Leninists are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for high standards of combat readiness, successful fulfillment of combat and political training tasks, and strengthening of military discipline. One in three members of the Komsomol is graded excellent, and every other one is a specialist with imporved class proficiency.

The award of the Order of the Red Banner is a sign of the party's high regard for the activity of the Soviet Army and Navy Komsomol organization.

The profoundly meaningful speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries is a militant program for work by military councils, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations to further enhance the combat readiness of the Army and Navy and the communist education of Komsomol members and all servicemen.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the book examines a wide range of questions of the theory and practice of ideological work in the Armed Forces and the enhancement of its efficiency and effectiveness. High standards of political awareness among the personnel, their boundless devotion to the party and the motherland, and intrinsic readiness to obey combat orders -- this is the most important end result, the author stresses, to which ideological work must make its weighty contribution. A special role belongs to the broad expansion of assertive counterpropaganda work.

The concluding section of the book is devoted to party-political work aimed at enhancing the combat readiness of units and ships. It notes that combat readiness is the fundamental indicator of the qualitative state of troops and naval forces and the main criterion for the efficiency of party-political work with the personnel. The author points out that broad dissemination should be given to the experience of political organs and party organizations which aim for continuity and purposefulness in party-political work by transferring its center of gravity directly to the field, the battle formations, airfields and command centers, and to the detachments and teams on alert duty. A central position in party-political work is occupied by questions of the further improvement of the quality of field, air, and sea training and the mastering of modern weapons and combat equipment. The strengthening of military discipline and the education of personnel in a spirit of strictest observance of its requirements acquires great importance.

The profound and extensive presentation of a number of topical questions of party-political work in the Army and Navy stemming from our party's decisions and the requirements of the contemporary situation, coupled with practical recommendations and advice for their implementation, render Army Gen A. Yepishev's book a valuable aid in the activity of military councils, commanders, political organs, the party-political apparatus, and the party and Komsomol aktiv.

TOLUBKO MEETS WRITERS, COMPOSERS, CINEMA CHIEFS

PM131400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Colonel V. Polezhayev: "Meeting at the Military Council"]

[Text] A meeting with representatives of creative unions headed by Yu. Verchenko, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, took place at the Strategic Rocket Forces Military Council 8 June.

Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces, welcomed the guests and noted that the writers, cinematography workers, and composers pay great attention in their creative work to servicemen in the Rocket Forces, who have inherited the glorious traditions of the Great Patriotic War heroes. He called on the representatives of the creative unions to produce new works about those who strengthen the motherland's might and defend the Soviet people's peaceful life with their military labor.

The meeting was addressed by Hero of the Soviet Union V. Karpov, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board; A. Karaganov, secretary of the USSR Cinema Workers Union Board; B. Tereyatyev, secretary of the USSR Composers Union Board; and writers R. Rozhdestvenskiy, L. Oshanin, N. Gorbachev, and T. Gaydar. The meeting was devoted to the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the great victory.

SECURITY LAPSES DURING EXERCISES DECRIED

PM131355 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 9 June in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Colonel Yu. Rozadorskiy under the rubric "Vigilance -- Our Weapon" and titled "The Result of Carelessness."

The article, datelined "Southern Group of Forces," begins with a description of an incident during field exercises when battalion commander Major Yu. Slostin and his unit found themselves in the wrong position. Subsequent analysis of the exercise showed that the code names on the "operational map and signals table" differed from those in Maj Slostin's possession. Col Rozadorskiy also says that, prior to that incident, officers' surnames were used in radio communications, "crudely breaching the discipline of radio exchanges."

He goes on to stress the importance of vigilance in communications, claiming that "under the conditions when the opposing sides make extensive use of technical means of communications and engage in active radio reconnaissance, vigilance is needed at literally every step. Any breach of radio communications regulations could lead to leakage of important information."

The author gives other examples of improper use of communications and codewords, and continues: "Even today some commanders, speaking of people as 'pencils,' units as 'arms,' and tanks as 'boxes' in their reports, sincerely believe that the enemy will not guess what they are talking about. This dangerous misconception must be firmly and resolutely combated.

"I recall the reaction evoked in one unit by the attempt by tank battalion commander Lieutenant Colonel B. Panchenko to give orders during the exercise in plain language (apparently he did not have the signals table handy at the time)." Rozadorskiy explains that the exercise commander cut off communications to Panchenko and orders could not be transmitted.

He then turns to the question of the safekeeping of classified documents and says that "the attitude toward documents and the ability to work with them are also indicators of the level of vigilance, staff standards, and command training of officers." The author goes on to describe an incident in which subunit commander Senior Lieutenant V. Konka left with his sergeant a document "which should have been kept in the official library" and "simply failed to remember" that he had done so for two days.

Rozadorskiy concludes: "In my view, the basic reason behind these violations is the fact that the propaganda of the requirements of the military oath and the military regulations is still not everywhere organically linked with training and practice, and at times is not backed by firm control and strict exactingness. Vigilance must also be taught."

SOVIET SAILORS' SMUGGLING ATTEMPTS DESCRIBED

PM131314 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 3 June publishes on page 3 under the heading "Mercury's Doormen" a 1,500-word undated Arkhangelsk report by "our special correspondent" N. Sidelnikova describing customs officials' routine inspection of a Soviet ship back from an overseas voyage. Sidelnikova digresses to mention how an inspection of another ship had revealed 17 pairs of jeans brought by seamen with money from the sale of cans of caviar they had smuggled out of the Soviet Union.

She goes on to comment that "a weakness for all kinds of Western symbols" is not as innocuous as it might seem: "For instance, one radio operator presented his Soviet passport for inspection, and its cover was decorated with the coat of arms of some shabby overseas kingdom." "Probably," she continues, "the steamship company rightly considered that someone with such ideas of 'beauty' should not be sent on overseas voyages."

The customs officials, Sidelnikova continues, "are well aware of how great the interest in our country is all over the world. They also know that this interest can, unfortunately, be varied. Thick document cases with carefully filed documents remind them yet again. Behind some of them lie the sugary smiles with which people in some parts of the West accompany delicate requests to take home a couple of seemingly innocuous booklets or to accept a worthless souvenir and with it a visiting card -- perhaps it may come in useful...."

Finally, the report describes the case of two crewmen on the diesel ship Sovetskiy Pogranichnik, who attempted to smuggle a consignment of jeans into the Soviet Union. The files on this and similar cases show that the culprits regretted their crimes: "They are having to pay for their weakness in the face of temptation with pangs of remorse and the loss of people's respect and trust."

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ROLE OF OFFICERS' WIVES

PM131418 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Combat Helpmates"]

[Excerpts] To this day the wives of officers, ensigns, and warrant officers are called combat helpmates among the people. They do not complain about the difficulties of their sometimes disorganized lives, their husbands' transfers to new posts, or their loneliness when their husbands are far away. "Our small daughters are happy. But my husband puts on his uniform to ensure that all children of the world have a happy childhood," Galina Chubuk writes to the editorial office. "Right now he is far away from us, and I want to wish him courage in fulfilling his international duty. May he serve calmly in the knowledge that we are waiting for him and love him."

The wives of servicemen know that the present international situation, sharply aggravated through the fault of the U.S. ruling circles, demands of their husbands -- officers, ensigns, and warrant officers -- strenuous work in consolidating combat readiness and raising vigilance. Now, too, involvement in the cause their husbands serve is what distinguishes these combat helpmates, the worthy heirs of the glorious traditions of the Red commanders' wives. As the thread follows the needle, so they follow their husbands wherever they are sent. To the burning deserts of Central Asia, the Arctic nights of the tundra, the boundless expanses of the Transbaykal, the Far East, the ocean shores...

To understand the main thing in military service, to have a heartfelt comprehension of the lofty duty of the motherland's defender and his concerns and cares, to share his joys and difficulties with him -- that is what is important for a combat helpmate. It is for this that the renowned generals and young lieutenants are grateful to their wives. "For their love and loyalty, for their care, I want to bow down to all those whom we honor as our combat helpmates," Lieutenant V. Verbetskiy writes to the editorial office.

In the troops the majority of officers now are under 30. And their wives are also young and full of strength and vigor. They almost all have higher or secondary specialized education and want to make practical use of the knowledge they have acquired. Some serve in the military units, and often at the garrisons husband and wife can be seen in the morning leaving for service together.

Others work in kindergartens, schools, and civilian and Army hospitals. In remote garrisons an increasing number of branches of industrial enterprises and "home worker" teams are being created. Commanders and political workers and party organizations investigate problems of finding work for the wives of servicemen, resolving this task in close contact with local soviet and party organizations and the leaders of industrial enterprises and sovkhozes.

Of course, opportunities do not exist everywhere for work for all wives of officers, ensigns, and warrant officers. These opportunities are particularly restricted in remote garrisons. But even here the combat helpmates find congenial employment. They join in social life, take part in the movement for an exemplary garrison, plant greenery on the territory, and plant flowers. Courtyard festivals, lecture centers, oral magazines, sports contests, thematic soirees -- these public-spirited women take an active part in all this.

But other examples are also encountered. Some times a young woman shuts herself off in her own world, within the four walls of her apartment. She is indifferent to everything -- to how things are going in the unit, where her husband is serving, and what work the Women's Council is doing. Every such instance should be a warning to the commander, political worker or party or Komsomol organization. It is where educational work among the wives and families of servicemen is weakened that various manifestations of philistinism, callousness, and individualism make themselves felt.

Last year the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate discussed the question of the state of work among servicemen's families. It recommended that the activity of women's councils be galvanized, that mass political work among servicemen's families be raised to a higher level, promoting the growth of the political maturity and social activeness of the combat helpmates of officers, ensigns, and warrant officer. Much has been done since then. Special attention has been paid to the families of young officers. The political organs of the branches of the Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets have drafted plans for improving the leadership of women's councils. Interesting experience in organizing socialist competition among women's councils has been accumulated in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

VICE ADMIRAL N.I. SHABLIKOV DIES SUDDENLY

PM131414 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of Nikolay Ivanovich Shablikov]

[Excerpts] Vice Admiral Nikolay Ivanovich Shablikov, participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died suddenly at the age of 61. He devoted all his life to selfless service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, whose ranks he joined in 1944.

N.I. Shablikov was born 19 April 1923 in the village of Moshtugi, Oshtinskiy Rayon, Vologda Oblast.

[signed] A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Gorshkov, A.I. Sorokin, P.N. Medvedev, N.I. Smirnov, V.N. Chernavin, G.A. Bondarenko, P.G. Kotov, G.A. Kuznetsov, V.G. Novikov, L.V. Mizin, S.P. Vargin, I.M. Kapitanets, I.F. Alikov, V.N. Kharitonov, A.M. Gevorkov.